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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World's Big Need Is Service

France Plans Railway Reform

Japan Hails Father of Heir

Pu-Yi Awaits His New Empire

CCC Saves Forests and Men

Arctic Enjoys Its Chirstmas

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia, is approved by heads of other universities for his appraisal of what chiefly ails the world and how it is to be cured. They too believe the nations will disintegrate unless service rises above profit as the impelling motive and a new efficiency comes into government. That the people as a whole have lost confidence in the competence of those who have been directing their public policies, as Dr. Butler declares, finds wide ratification. There is some comfort in his declaration that an awakening people can find the way out, led by the university and educated youth, but clashing opinions among university economists do not inspire confidence—Too many theoretical cooks spoil the recovery broth.

¶ France pauses to hold a Government ceremony over the 202 victims of the railroad wreck just outside of Paris. Every mark of public sympathy is shown the bereaved families. Drastic changes face the Est and other railroads. Wooden coaches and block signal equipment out of date are blamed for the disaster., French rail travel will now become what it should be—But what a bitter price to pay for reform.

¶ The University of Chicago hears Dr. Arthur H. Compton, its Nobel Prize winner, declare there is no actual conflict between natural science and religion. Natural science, says this cosmic ray authority, can have no quarrel with a religion which postulates a God to whom men are as His children. He sees men of free, intelligent wills glimpsing God's purpose in nature and sharing that purpose. But he says a religion which does not have its own evidence must not look to natural science for proof—Why should a religion which can't supply its own proofs look anywhere for anything?

¶ Tokyo hails Emperor Hirohito enthusiastically as he visits the Imperial Diet to open the 65th session. Over streets swept and sprinkled with new sand rolls the state carriage decorated with the royal 16-petal chrysanthemums. The speech from the Throne contains nothing but perfunctory words, but the Emperor, with the arrival of a male heir, receives the highest acclaim. A clashing Asia, with a military dictatorship threatening, greets the heir, but that is beside the point. An heir was desired, an heir has come—Japan feels itself approved of its gods.

¶ The United States is cheered by the information that there are 19 men who understand the real meaning of money. Eager scrutiny is given the list compiled by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. He omits Prof. O. W. M. Sprague, who resigned recently as adviser to the U. S. Treasury, after having been adviser to the Bank of England. He names Prof. G. F. Warren, believed to be piloting the Administration. Frank A. Vanderlip and George LeBlanc are the only bankers who qualify. Strange that so few know money's meaning—When millions know what the lack of it means.

¶ Shanghai buzzes with rumors of the empire Japan is to create on the mainland by adding Hopei and Shantung Provinces to Manchoukuo. The nominal ruler of the new empire is given out as Henry Pu-Yi, nominal head of Japan's puppet state of Manchoukuo and once the "boy emperor" of China. Japanese officials dismiss the rumors after their usual method of denying all plans until the opportune moment, but travelers who have recently been in touch with affairs in Chanchung found an enthusiastic believer—He was that loyal coöperator, Henry Pu-Yi himself.

¶ The Civilian Conservation Corps makes the first report with figures to show what it has accomplished in half a year. Director Robert Fechner says the work of his 300,000 civilians in 1500 camps throughout the United States is rated as excellent by expert foresters. Up to October the men built 12,671 miles of trail, constructed 68,000 soil erosion dams, 4229 bridges, planted trees on more than 25,000 acres. Effectively they fought fires and insect pests. They did more than aid the forests—Mentally and physically, they are said to have kept 300,000 young men fit.

¶ The Arctic Circle has a joyous snowy Christmas. The 11 white residents of Coopermine call in the Eskimos to help them enjoy the town's first motion picture, an amateur projector arriving by dog sled. At Point Barrow the whites bring the sugar and raisins to the big dinner, while the natives supply reindeer marrow and whale oil ice cream Arctic gift-giving is unique—Everyone gets a glittering frozen fish.

Chiang's Dilemma

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Double Revolt in China

Blackened Section Shows Kiangsi Province Where the Soviet Agrarian Movement Is Consolidating Forces, While in Fukien (Shaded Section) a New Revolt Against Nanking Has Broken Out.

Revolt in Fukien Gives Free Rein To 'Red' Leaders

Withdrawal of Chiang's Troops Allows Kiangsi to Consolidate

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27—With the combination of the Nineteenth Route Army and bandits in Fukien threatening southern Chekiang province, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has been virtually forced into extensive action to stem the revolt. While earlier reports of the bombing of Foochow by his American-trained airmen were greatly exaggerated, the Consuls confirm severe civilian casualties and damage.

Nanking explains that the bombings were intended to arouse Fukien to revolt against alien Nineteenth Army rule, but Chinese intellectuals condemn the use of airplanes, purchased by popular subscription, against their own countrymen.

The Nanking forces are overwhelmingly superior and the Cantonese are not disposed to interfere, so that an early conclusion of the campaign is expected. At present there is little likelihood of the revolt spreading beyond Fukien, all attempts to enlist other factions against Nanking having failed.

The Fukien revolt has frustrated, or at least delayed indefinitely, the success of the sixth large-scale campaign conducted by General Chiang against the Communists. Even before the revolt occurred, however, it was apparent that General Chiang's carefully prepared campaign was not making the progress which he had hoped.

No Aid From Russia

The Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, with its capital at Juichin, Kiangsi Province, has proved once again that its compact armies are competent to resist troops several times their number with superior equipment, including airplanes driven by the best-trained Chinese pilots.

The Fukien revolt was timed to take advantage of General Chiang's absorption in the Communist campaign. The rebels had no reason to intervene on behalf of the Communists, with whom they have nothing in common, but were actuated solely by the desire to overthrow General Chiang. So long as non-Communist leaders continue to quarrel among themselves, no anti-Communist campaign can be genuinely successful.

For six years Chinese Communists have developed and strengthened their political and military organization with little or no assistance from abroad. There is no convincing evidence that Russian Communists have sent money or workers into China during that time.

Confined to Farms

Circumstances since 1927 have compelled Chinese Communists to concentrate almost entirely upon a peasant revolution. The industrial cities have all been held by the Kuomintang, which has waged relentless warfare upon Communist agitators. The Communists have retained a footing only in agricultural districts, where Kuomintang military control has not extended. In this respect the Chinese movement differs entirely from the Russian.

The numerical strength of Chinese Communists has been vastly exaggerated, because Kuomintang leaders have labeled as Communists the millions of bandits, dissatisfied peasants, and intellectual groups of various kinds who oppose Kuomintang rule. The Communist Party in China, like that in Russia, does not readily admit new members, and the membership of the party at present probably does not exceed 30,000. The 13 Red armies are limited with equal care, and total at present not more than 100,000.

But sincerity of Chinese Communist leaders, both those trained abroad and at home, proved by devotion to their cause for a decade, the compactness and careful selection of party members and of the Red armies, combined with persistent quarrels among Kuomintang factions and growing popular dissatisfaction with Koumintang rule all serve to increase the importance of the Chinese Communist Party as a political force, in spite of its present isolation in impoverished agricultural districts.

Cotton Checks Put New Heart Into the South

Farmers Pay Old Debts and Buy Necessities Needed for Years

Survey Shows Facts

$110,000,000 Cash Distribution to 1,000,000 Growers Stimulates All Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Things are "looking up" among the farmers of the South as a result of the Government's agricultural recovery measures, state directors of agricultural extension unanimously report in reply to inquiries made by The Christian Science Monitor.

Things are better than for three or four years past, according to word from some states. The farmers' morale is far higher, merchants are doing a bigger business, taxes and debts are being paid, bank deposits are increasing.

These tokens of improvement are substantially attributed to the $110,000,000 sent into the South by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its cotton plow-up campaign. A million cotton growers received checks for cutting their acreage.

This limitation of production also had the hoped-for effect of boosting prices, and that similarly helped enormously, more, say some, than the cotton cash. Instead of 5 or 6-cent cotton, it is up to 9 or 10 cents. Evidently the rise in cotton and other farm prices is putting more money into the farmers' hands than the funds the Government sent in to them.

Facts from Headquarters

These evidences of a turn in agriculture in the South are gathered from the agricultural extension directors at the state colleges of agriculture. These experts are said to be the best informed men on current farm conditions within their states.

In answer to inquiry, the extension leaders gave intimate information on the betterment throughout the South. Their canvass covers

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Rare Greek Bible Comes to Museum In Modest Cover

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 27—Wrapped in brown paper like a parcel from a grocery store, the £100,000 Codex Sinaiticus, one of the two oldest Greek versions of the Bible in the world, arrived safely here today.

A correspondent of the Monitor saw it opened by experts today, prior to its being finally deposited in the British Museum. Beneath the brown paper was a cotton wool layer, inclosing a red metal box, bearing the name Leningrad Library, where the Codex has lain since 1859.

The ivory-colored manuscript is clean and in most places almost as legible as when the Cæsarean scholar Eusebius 15 centuries ago made annotations still to be seen upon the antelope skin parchment used by the original compilers. The parchment today feels soft and satinlike.

Sir George Hill, chief librarian of the British Museum, has received among subscriptions a half crown from a manual engineer "to pay for half a letter of the Codex." Asked the pronunciation of Sinaiticus, Sir George answered "sighnayitticuss."

Tale of Cape Cod Munchausen Enlivens Meeting at Harvard

Wisconsin Professor Describes Recording of New England Dialects—Effect of Solar Eclipse on Temperature Told by Woman Observer

Cap'n Tom Smith, rugged Cape Codder who used his boot for a mouse trap, injected a humorous trend to an otherwise serious opening session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Harvard University today.

Speaking to the historical division of the association on his work in New England, Prof. Miles Hanley, associate professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, told amusing anecdotes about various persons he has interviewed in making a linguistic atlas of this section. His talk was illustrated by several records of various New England dialects.

Cap'n Tom Smith is an old-time Cape Codder who told the gathering, according to record, he remembers when he was 13 years old shipping as cabin boy on a windjammer and getting shore leave at Norfolk, Va. He bought some crackers and pie and a new six shooter. Returning to the ship he saw thousands and thousands of mice down below. Whipping out the new six shooter he succeeded in shooting out two binnacle lights before he decided gun play was useless.

Looking down at one boot he had removed, he saw it full of mice. "All night long," he said, "I bailed mice out of that ship with my boot baited with crackers, and when morning came there wasn't a mouse left. In all, there were 900,008 mice, and that's the truth."

But the interest of those gathered to hear Professor Hanley tell his experiences in traveling through New England in search of real Yankee dialect was not centered on the amusing anecdotes he told.

In Europe where deep attention is given to languages and libraries of phonograph records are preserved for recording proper speech, American phonetics are looked upon as scandalous. Though there are dialects in Europe they are properly known and recorded as such. Professor Hanley's work done during the last three years in western Connecticut and eastern Massachusetts is the first attempt to begin an American counterpart of the Phono-

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Cuba Proposes To Pay Part Of Chase Bank Debt

Grau Declares Deal Made With Machado Without Consent of People

HAVANA, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Cuban Government made it clear today that it has no intention of paying out more than $2,000,000 on certificates due Monday on a $20,000,000 bond issue originally sponsored by the Chase National Bank.

President Grau San Martin told the bank the debt was "illegitimate" because it was contracted by the deposed Gerardo Machado.

Later in the day, Señor Manuel Despaigne, Minister of the Treasury, declared:

"We are not repudiating the debt, we are merely suspending payment until the whole situation can be discussed thoroughly with the officials of the Chase bank in order to determine which part, if any, of the debt is legal.

"We cannot pay these debts, the product of Machado's misadministration, without suspending other legitimate payments, including employees' salaries and the Speyer and Morgan loans."

The total due Chase Dec. 31 amounts to $2,663,000. Also due, at the same time, is $2,055,000 interest and arrears on Treasury obligations.

American business houses became the target of a boycott move in the capital today.

Handbills urging the public to pledge itself not to buy American goods were distributed throughout the entire city. The sponsors of the movement, however, were not revealed.

Official comment was withheld on reports that a Spanish cruiser had been ordered to proceed here to protect Spanish interests, if necessary.

The report aroused wide discussion, however, coming as it did on other reports of Spanish government consideration of the position of its nationals in Cuba as a result of recent outbreaks growing out of demonstrations for and against the new law requiring that 50 per cent of the employees of all firms be natives.

Americas Close Seventh Meeting On Note of Peace

Final Resolution Urges Extension of Armistice in Chaco War

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Bolivian Government today officially accepted a prolongation of its armistice with Paraguay to Jan. 14, 1934. The present Christmas holiday truce in the Chaco boreal was originally scheduled to end New Year's eve.

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Dec. 27 (AP)—The influence of the seventh Pan-American Conference was felt today even after its adjournment in renewed efforts to bring permanent peace in the Gran Chaco warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay.

One of the last acts of the conference before adjourning last night was to give unanimous approval to a resolution which urged an extension of the 11-day armistice in the territorial struggle.

Through the joint efforts of the conference and a League of Nations peace commission, a truce was arranged until midnight, Dec. 31.

Calling for peaceful settlement of the difficulties, the resolution, sponsored by the United States, said in part:

"The Pan-American Conference expresses the unalterable opinion that a question of honor is not now involved, and that both countries can cease fighting with entire credit to themselves."

In keeping with the strides toward peaceful relations in the Americas which marked the conference throughout, the resolution was adopted after leaders had declared that the conference must live as "a congress of peace."

The delegates rejoiced over success in bringing about the Paraguayan-Bolivian truce and evidences that the dispute between Colombia and Peru over the Leticia border area were nearing a peaceful settlement.

Hull Commends Work Of Argentine Minister

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said here today that Argentina and the United States worked shoulder to shoulder, particularly in promoting peace and a system of economic order at the Pan-American conference.

The head of the American delegation lauded the work of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister. "I can say without reservations that his statesmanship at the Pan-American conference won my admiration and respect throughout," he asserted.

Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Foreign Minister of Chile; Senor Alberto Giraudy, Cuban Minister of Labor, and other delegates arrived with Mr. Hull.

Explorers Must Explore for Area To Explore, Explorer Tells Explorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 27—An explorer has to hunt pretty hard to find a bit of unknown country to explore these days, said Prof. Griffith Taylor, explorer-geographer, here for the meeting of the Association of American Geographers. There's the section Admiral Byrd is exploring, of course, and New Guinea, in the Malay Archipelago with its lofty ice fields right on the equator, but not much else very thrilling.

Professor Taylor, now of the University of Chicago, was senior geologist and leader of the western parties in the British Antarctic Expedition under Scott, from 1910 to 1913. This region, now being studied by Admiral Byrd's party, offers some of the most interesting questions to be solved, he said. Is Antarctica one continent or two? Professor Taylor thinks the Byrd expedition may find a frozen strait which will cut the vast land area near the South Pole into two continents.

As for other places left to explore, it's mostly odds and ends, it appears from Professor Taylor's summary. There are some good unexplored rivers in the Amazon system of South America. And some unvisited parts of Labrador.

"A person could leave here for Canada, get a canoe and soon put a new river on the map, if he wanted to explore Labrador," said the geographer. There is some unexplored land in the heart of Greenland, he added, but it is likely to be just ice and pretty uninteresting.

He cautioned against taking too seriously certain titles given books of travel by publishers, such as "Across Unknown Australia." Professor Taylor lived many years in Australia, being British by birth, and he happened to know that the "unknown" country this explorer traversed was composed chiefly of ranches.

"We know the main outlines, but we need to have many details written in," said Prof. Darrell Haug Davis of the University of Minnesota. "With the aid of airplanes, this work is proceeding well now. By another generation this work will probably be finished."

The Association of American Geographers is considering research problems here, regarding exploration as somewhat outside its field, but Professor Davis estimated that 10 per cent of the membership were people with records of exploration and most of the members make field studies in distant places. He spent last summer in a portion of Japan where he never saw a white person.

Women Endurance Fliers Start Eighth Day Aloft

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—Bright sunshine today dispersed heavy fog and low hanging clouds that for a time made flying difficult for Miss Helen Richey and Mrs. Frances Marsalis as they came within striking distance of the woman's refueling endurance flight record.

The fliers completed their seventh day aloft at 1:03 p. m. today. The present mark is eight days, four hours and six minutes. In order to officially break the record, however, they must stay up more than one hour beyond that time.

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Things Present

The party in power in the United States played a large part in capitalizing violation of the dry law into repeal. Mr. Abbot offers a warning lest the defiance of the NRA return to plague the leaders. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

Table Etiquette is discussed in today's installment of "Etiquette in Daily Living," on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

After reading the article in the southeast corner of the Home Forum page, you will certainly include Sicily—at lemon time—in your European itinerary.

More Vocations and Facts About the Bible on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

College Group Mobilizing On World Issues

National Student Federation Members Gather in Washington

Wide Range of Topics

Leaders in Political and Educational Circles Are Scheduled for Addresses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Representatives of more than 500,000 college students are spending their Christmas week vacation at the nation's capital in a series of conferences to mobilize student opinion not only on campus subjects but on economic and political affairs of the world.

Largest and most orthodox of the groups is the National Student Federation of America, which began its ninth annual convention today with American University of this city as host. Delegates represent approximately 225 colleges. Some of them traveled from California and other west coast states to take part in the meetings.

Founded in 1925 at a student conference assembled at Princeton University to discuss the question of entrance into the World Court, the N. S. F. A. has become an important factor in the molding and disseminating of student opinion on questions of national and international importance.

Prominent Speakers

While these students representatives will discuss among themselves, such questions as student government, the honor system, college athletics, fraternities and college publications, they have invited in men prominent in national circles to inform them on such subjects as the financial crises confronting education, the application of education to present conditions, promotion of friendship between college students of Latin America and the United States and college students and international affairs.

Among those scheduled to speak and Mr. Chester H. McCall, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Dr. George

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Swarms of Planes To Go Up, It Seems, If Prices Go Down

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Mass production of small $700 airplanes in the near future is believed by Department of Commerce aeronautics officials to be almost certain as the result of returns received here from a questionnaire on the potential demand for baby aircraft.

Out of approximately 17,000 replies received to date, 12,000 approve the type of aircraft and indicate possible buyers while only 5000 say they are not interested. Those who sent in positive answers also listed over 50,000 acquaintances who might also be interested in purchasing.

The aeronautics branch of the Commerce Department is keeping the questionnaire open for a short time longer, as replies are still coming in at the rate of 200 a day. Accurate tabulation will not be attempted until later.

The purpose of the survey is solely to determine the extent of potential public demand for "baby" airplanes and whether any company would be justified in going into mass production. The Government would have no use for such craft.

The type of airplane contemplated is a low-wing, two-passenger monoplane, constructed of steel alloy, fitted with an 8-cylinder small-bore engine of about 4000 revolutions per minute, and equipped with a geared propeller. Its top speed would be about 100 miles an hour. "Air brakes" in the form of flaps would give it a landing speed of 25 miles an hour and a high safety rating.

Student Leader

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

John Lang

President of the National Student Federation.

President Seeks To Block Senate Assaults on NRA

Opens Way for Committee of Upper House to Act for Little Fellers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and the White House were today perfecting a plan for making constructive use of the violent opposition to the NRA felt by many members of the Senate. In effect, they are going to say to disgruntled Senators, "If you dislike the way we are running the NRA, come on in and help us make it better."

This is what they said to many disgruntled laborites and industrialists who accepted, came inside, contributed something to changing and improving the NRA and went out praising it as the greatest step ever taken toward a better day.

This is what they are going to say to the Senate as the result of recent conferences here between General Johnson, Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and William E. Borah of Idaho, both Republican Progressives, and President Roosevelt.

Looking Out for Little Fellow

The outcome undoubtedly will be the appointment of a special Senatorial Committee which will be authorized specifically to watch over the interests of the small business man, merchant and industrialist and see that he is not injured by the NRA. Actually, however, the committee is expected to develop into a liaison body between the Senate and the NRA.

The plan is a development of proposals submitted by the two Senators, both aroused over what they believe is the tendency of the NRA to stimulate erection of industrial monopolies outside of the anti-trust law.

Immunity at the expense of the little fellow, suggested appointment of a committee for the specific purpose of seeing that this group receives a fair deal under the new codes of competition. Their proposal, however, did not involve a strictly senatorial or congressional committee.

After considering the proposal, General Johnson came to the conclusion that designation of a special Senate Committee by the Senate itself would be a better way of handling the matter. It has the advantage of providing a channel whereby Senate criticism can be piped directly to the NRA for constructive use.

Takes Wind Out of Sails

In addition, the Johnson plan protects any Senator who might sit on the committee from the charge of having "been taken into camp." Had he accepted appointment from the NRA administrator it might have had this color. But if the appointment is by the Senate there can be no criticism. He will be sent to the NRA by the Senate to protect the

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Tiny Balloon Reaches Stratosphere And Records 71 Degrees Below Zero

TORONTO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Small, brightly-colored balloons released by Canadian meteorologists during the 1933 "polar year" have given added information about the upper air levels and their influence on the earth's weather.

Dr. J. Patterson, director of the meteorological service of Canada, said yesterday he was highly satisfied with the recovery of 20 out of 24 balloons sent aloft from Calgary.

Carrying measuring instruments, 15 of the little spheres reached the tropopause. One of them penetrated the stratosphere to 80,710 feet, more than 15 miles up. Its thermometer registered 71 degrees below zero.

[The two great divisions of the atmosphere are the lower region, or troposphere, extending about six miles up from the earth, and the stratosphere, the region above that height. Between the two is an indeterminate boundary region known as the tropopause. In the stratosphere the temperature gradient is parallel to the earth's surface. In the other two regions it is vertical.

The coldest temperature of all, however, was recorded by a balloon released last April 13, which reached only 42,000 feet and showed 99.4 degrees below zero.

Explaining how the temperature varies with the height, Dr. Patterson said:

"As a result of investigations in the upper air, it has been found the temperature falls at a fairly constant rate with height, but that at a certain height this 'lapse rate' of temperature ceases and the temperature remains constant or often increases in height.

"The part of the atmosphere in which the temperature falls with increasing height is called the troposphere, and the part where the sudden change in temperature lapse rate occurs is called the tropopause. The atmosphere above this, in which the temperature is constant or slowly rising with height, is called the stratosphere."

The meterological service is bending further efforts toward perfecting meteorographs for measuring humidity in the distant layers of air, with the hope of making important contributions to a new system of weather forecasting.

Study of the balloon data—one phase of Canada's participation in the international polar year of earth and air investigation—is still in progress.

Blizzard Gives Jobless Plenty Of Work to Do

New England Blanketed With Heavy Snow Blown Into Deep Drifts

Miles of Stalled Cars

Horses Drafted to Fight Fires —Pilot Shanghaied South —Much Serio-Comedy

A crackling northeast blizzard blew into New England yesterday, tied up transportation into the tightest knot in a decade and then frisked out to sea as thousands of unemployed men turned out to untangle the snarl with shovels impelled by the happy prospects of a good day's pay.

The weather bureau in Boston reported a snowfall of 10 inches and surrounding cities reported a fall as deep as 14 inches. A 30-mile wind piled up drifts several feet deep in exposed places in the outlying districts. The wind, created by a disturbance originating over the Carolinas, sent red and black flags scurrying up steel tripods from all storm-warning stations between Sandy Hook and Eastport.

Snowplows kept pace with the blustering precipitation in Boston's metropolitan area. Thousands of motorists, however, were forced to abandon their stalled cars miles from home. The suddenness of the storm caught many without chains. But the majority of traffic tieups were charged up to the impatience and poor judgment of drivers who refused to remain in line.

Cars were abandoned in the middle of busy intersections. Some stood askew across the tracks of the Boston Elevated system; others were driven over sidewalks and in the path of oncoming traffic by persons seized with a heedless panic to get home at any risk.

In an official statement last night, Mr. Edward Dana, executive vice-president and general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, declared that "unless motorists show a decent regard for the rights of the 800,000 Elevated riders, the speed and efficiency will be hampered again today."

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today issued a series of storm rules that gave further weight to Mr. Dana's plea for fair play on the highways.

These are the official rules:

"Keep your car in the garage, unless it's absolutely necessary to drive.

"Chains are absolutely imperative.

"Keep in line. Drive carefully and with regard for the other fellow. 'Chiselers' cutting over to the left side of the road were responsible for most of the tieups during the day."

Commuters in Convention

The biggest convention of commuters since "the blizzard of '23" milled around the marble concourses of both the North and South Stations. Trains were hours late getting started. More than 7000 commuters, hoping to steal a march on the elements and get the early train home, piled into the South Station at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Frozen switches, drifted tracks and poor visibility along the line of signals slowed all railroads to a cautious crawl.

By 7 o'clock, there were 10,000 persons in the South Station. "There's always room for one more," people called out good-naturedly on all sides as elevated and subway trains continued to empty more people into the human hodge-podge. But the salutation dwindled to a half-hearted chorus as the crowds kept pouring in. It faded out altogether when several hundred CCC men, returning from leave, plowed into the station with relatives and friends.

Through trains were also delayed. The Flying Yankee fluttered in from Portland, with a screeching hotbox, nearly two hours late. The Minute Man out of Chicago was an hour late leaving Troy, N. Y., and lost another 20 minutes climbing the gusty Berkshires. The Federal Express for Washington split the load into two sections. The first left 22 minutes behind schedule, the second followed 50 minutes late.

Old-timers talked about the storm of '98 or thereabout, in which the Portland went down. Others manifested a hankering for a jingling sleigh ride, while outside waiting rooms men struggled with improvised shovels to clear a place for putting on automobile chains.

While commuters exchanged reminiscences of sleighing days, the Boston Fire Department, figuratively speaking, was not letting any snow gather around the wheels of its preparedness.

Hunt Up Horses

Mr. Henry H. Fox, superintendent of the department, rushed his aides to the telephone in a strategic effort to corner the horse market.

Every outlying fire station had a pung in readiness loaded to the gunwales with hose and chemicals, and every captain had the telephone number of at least two trustworthy horses. If the going got too bad for motortrucks in urban side streets, the department was ready for the emergency.

Old-timers abandoned their checker games to brush up on the intricacies of crupers and hames, bridles and breechings and breastplates as the snow continued to pile up around the station doors. Most of the force had never served in the days when a fireman ran for a harness instead of a crank when the

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The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - - $3,000,000

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A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
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New Royal Portables
Capitals and Small letters . . $27.50
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Paris to Continue Talks With Reich On Arms Basis

Cabinet Definitely Rejects Hitler Plan, but Offers Diplomatic Opening

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 27—No direct negotiation or meeting between the heads of the French and German Governments is possible on a basis of the rearmament asked by the Reich, the French Cabinet is authoritatively understood to have decided at a meeting with President Lebrun today.

Confirming conclusions of the conference between the Ministers of National Defense yesterday, the Cabinet rejected Chancellor Adolf Hitler's request for bilateral conversations. However, it decided to continue the exchange of views through diplomatic channels, thus leaving the door open to an accord on a different basis.

This basis, as revealed more than a week ago by the Monitor, must be reduction and limitation of armaments as envisaged by the British plan. Instructions are to be forwarded to M. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin, advising that any further conversations must start from that point and must lead back to the Disarmament conference and the League of Nations.

Arduous Negotiations Needed

Considerable significance is attributed here to the Government's decision because a portion of the Cabinet and of the press has advocated acceptance of German rearmament in exchange for France's liberty to maintain and even increase its own arms.

Wise counselors maintained that this would lead inevitably to an armament race and war, and that the only acceptable course was to begin by taking a firm stand against such a move and then endeavor to meet the Reich's demand for equality by gradual arms reductions.

It is realized in official circles here that the problem is not solved by today's decision and that long and arduous negotiations will be needed to obtain Germany's acceptance of this viewpoint, but there is general sentiment that this rough road is the only right one.

Support for Geneva

The French Government intends to combine this course with a policy of closer collaboration with smaller European powers, in hope that the Reich will realize the unanimity of opposition to its rearmament and of support for Geneva institutions.

To this end M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister today received M. Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister of Belgium, and yesterday conferred with Gen. D. Maximos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece.

It is announced that King Alexander of Yugoslavia is expected to make an official visit to Paris soon and that King Carol and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania have also been invited.

Plans are being made for M. Paul-Boncour to return all these visits by a trip next month to the Little Entente capitals, Warsaw and possibly Moscow.

Tale of Cape Code Munchausen Told

(Continued from Page 1)

gramm Archiv at the University of Vienna.

Approximately 200 double-faced records of 80 individuals, most of the subjects between 80 and 90 years old, have been made. When finished Professor Hanley hopes to have a complete cross section of the various types of New England speech, to give permanent records of the early twentieth century.

In addition to tales by Cape Cod Munchausen, another record which amused the gathering was a Marblehead version of Skipper Ireson's Ride by a man who knew the Skipper and commenting on a well-known poem of his ride said, "And thinks I, What wun't they print next 'n' call po'try."

Then there was a widow in western Connecticut who was 73 years old and who told the professor: "I can still marry agin if I've a mind tu, but tain't appealin'." Another is the story of a boy who "Clim the ligthnin' rod."

Eclipse Affects Temperature

In the meteorological session Mrs. Eleanor S. Brooks, of the Blue Hill Observatory gave the final report of the effect of the solar eclipse of Aug. 31, 1932. This short stoppage of the sun's light illustrates in a small way how quickly the earth would cool without it, for Mrs. Brooks found that there was a distinct fall in air temperature due to the eclipse.

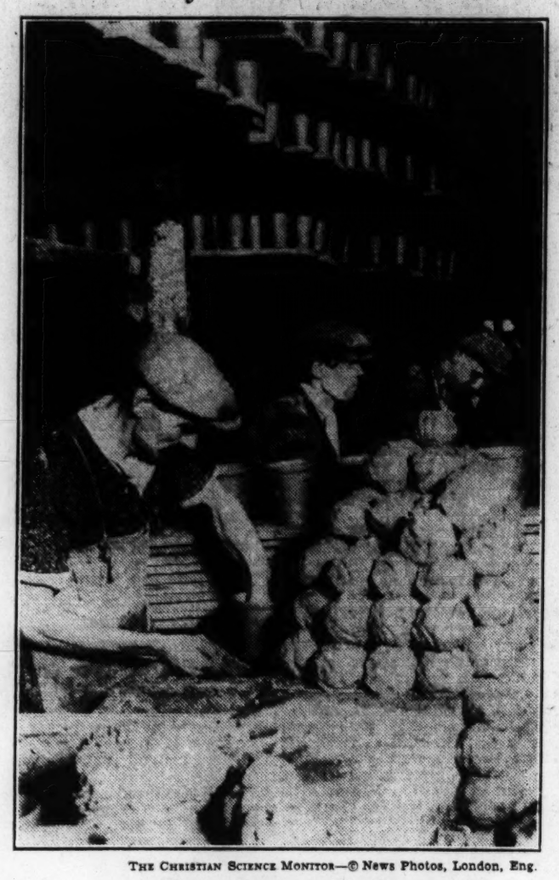
From more than 300 stations in the path of the eclipse data were compiled which showed that "the amount of the eclipse temperature effect diminished quite regularly with distance from the path of totality and could be recognized with assurance as far as the zone of 40 per cent obscuration. For clear stations in the zone of totality it averaged from 6 to 10 degrees less than before the eclipse."

The formal welcome to association members is to be extended tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Dr. Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Techonology and Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory.

Railway Operating Income

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Net railway operating income of the first 33 railroads to report for November totaled $17,623,000, a rise of 21.6 per cent over the like month last year.

Dexterity Is Demanded Here



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© News Photos, London, Eng.

Flower Potters at Work

Wood Green Works, White Hart Lane, London.

Flowerpot Making Found Most Thriving Industry in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The most thriving industry in Britain is probably not steel, or wool, or coal, or automobiles, or cotton. It is flowerpots.

So much was disclosed here recently by a London firm, whose business seems to show all the signs of prosperity. Wages paid in the flowerpot industry appear among the highest brackets in England.

Results seem to justify the large wage bill. Foreign competition is "simply not in the picture," it is said. British flowerpots have held their own, it appears, even without the aid of tariffs.

To be a first-class flowerpotter is said to need considerable skill. The work demands quick thinking and a large degree of dexterity, as the pots have to be turned and made at speed.

French Deputies Vote 18,000,000,000 Francs

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP) — A French Government loan totaling 18,000,000,000 francs (about $1,100,000,000) was authorized by the Chamber of Deputies Dec. 23 with a vote of 380 to 170.

Of the total, 8,000,000,000 francs would be applied to the consolidation of loans due in 1934 and 10,000,000,000 francs would be applied to pay for Government expenses until the 1934 taxes begin coming in. In supporting the project, M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, told the Deputies that French finances are "serious but not alarming."

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President Seeks To Block Senate Assaults on NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

little fellow against exploitation and destruction.

Both Senators Borah and Nye are understood to have been ready to serve on the committee had it been set up as they proposed. Since its transposition into a strictly senatorial group they are forced to defer action until the Senate approves the plan and designates its members. It is presumed that both will be given an opportunity if the plan is adopted.

The plan is recognized here as one of the boldest and most skillful maneuvers yet launched by the Administration. If successful, it will forestall violent Senate antagonism to the NRA. Instead of shooting at on alien organization, the Senate will find itself responsible to some extent for the success or failure of the recovery machine, incidentally learning some of the practical difficulties it is facing and gaining an understanding of the problem.

Brought into relief by the movement is one of the most important but least noticed features of the NRA. That is the advantage which it manifestly gives to the large, efficiently operated establishment in almost every field of competition. By equalizing almost every competitive factor the only means of securing an advantage left is through efficiency and large-scale production. The small producer can no longer pay lower wages to cut his cost. He must meet his big competitor on an equal basis.

The NRA has not sought deliberately to bring about this situation. But many of its officials recognize the fact that enforced codes of fair competition will put the submarginal producer out of business and in the majority of cases weaken the small man. If the Senate can propose a workable solution which will save the little fellow without disrupting recovery, it will be welcomed.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt has signed seven more codes, bringing the total number approved to date up to 181. The new ones cover the following industries: Photo-engraving, electrotyping, silverware, medium and low priced jewelry, watch case manufacturing, commercial refrigeration and paper distributing.

Still waiting on the President's desk for final action are the construction industry code, the newspaper code and the graphic arts code.

Color Effects in Fog Imperil French Train

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP) — Confusing effects of the thick fog making red signals appear almost green were described by the driver of the Meaux train that narrowly missed participating in the disaster at Lagny 15 miles east of Paris on Dec. 23. The driver stated that a sudden suspicion caused him to look again and a clear spot in the fog showed a red light. He applied the brakes so suddenly that passengers were thrown out of their seats and stopped 350 yards short of the wreck.

Fatalities in the collision which came when a fast train leaving Paris for Strasbourg ran at high speed into the wooden rear coaches of a stationary Nancy train are reported to be 202. The steel coaches of the Strasbourg express are said to have been responsible for the low casualty list on that train.

More Car Registrations Reported in Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27—Prosperity casts its shadows ahead in this city in the form of greatly increased registrations of automobiles. Last year, between Sept. 1 and Dec. 26, the Board of Assessors listed 100 cars. This year, in the same period, 2700 machines have been registered.

Most of the machines on the list are of the older dates and the excise tax in most cases is around $2. The assessors see in the flood of registrations indication that the unemployed are getting back to work and bringing out automobiles long in storage, or buying second-hand cars to transport them to and from work.

Pre-Inaugural Tour Planned

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, President-elect of Ecuador, will visit Colombia, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay before his inauguration, he announced Dec. 25.

Alderdice Leaves for England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 27—Mr. F. C. Alderdice, Premier, is leaving this afternoon for England to discuss commission affairs with the Dominions Office. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and expects to visit his home in Belfast.

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Boston Snapshots

Sailing Time—About sailing time for the New York and Saint John boats we strolled damply into the Eastern Steamship Lines waiting rooms. Consternation was written large upon the faces of numerous passengers who had just struggled down with heavy suit cases through the drifts. Officials were informing them in a disarmingly offhand manner that the boats might sail at midnight or they might not sail at all. If they went on board they would receive neither free meals nor free accommodations if the sailings were postponed.

Heavy consultations were taking place in odd corners as returning holiday makers, due at work next morning in New York, counted their funds. The difficulty was that the company refused to give them railroad tickets and would return only that small portion of the price of a round-trip ticket which remains after deducting the full single fare.

To add to their very mixed feelings, rumors were circulating to the effect that the officers of the ship themselves could see no reason for not sailing within an hour or two.

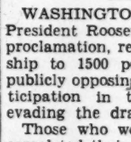
Later in the evening we passed by, again and found that the waiting rooms and offices had closed at the usual hour. A tired traveler bearing two suit cases accosted us bleakly: "Have you any idea how I can get on board the Saint John boat? The place seems to be locked up." Taking one of the cases, we joined him in an exploration of the byways of the wharf until the gangway was located.

Fruitless Search—After hearing thrilling accounts of the storm last night we stepped aboard a Narrow Gauge ferry, girded for a conflict with the elements. A fellow traveler explained with glee that on a similar occasion he had taken an unexpected trip down the harbor on another ferry boat. Tonight, anyway, he expected to get stuck on the little railway itself. But, rather to his chagrin, the ferry proceeded calmly across without further ado—and lights all over the harbor were clearly visible to us. We sought further adventures on the train, but it went on its way in just as unconcerned a manner. As a last resort we stepped off it at Point of Pines and trudged through the snow to see the waves beating against the wall of the point itself. But the waves did no such thing. They merely rolled gently in below.

Thrusting our hands into our pockets, we turned our faces homeward.

"See New England's Snow"—Joining the frosty throng which stamped into the North Station last night, shaking snow from hats, coats and ears, we were struck by the large signs and posters inviting us to take a "snow train" to see New England's snows. Most of our neighbors seemed to evince little interest in the subject at the moment. Least interested of all were several hundreds of CCC boys. One of them confided in us that they were due to start work early this morning and their train would not arrive up in Vermont until 5 o'clock anyway—and when it did arrive they were faced with a three-mile uphill walk through snow which was already 18 inches deep when they left on Christmas leave last Thursday.

Snow Takes a Hand—"The streamline effect of this great new car is making history"—"Our new air swish model marks a new epoch in automobile construction"—while claims and counter-claims like these are echoing in our ears the snowstorm came along and gave thousands of examples of real streamlining. With neat drifts on hoods, fenders, lamps and rumble seats it ironed out the bad spots on even the "most advanced" cars



Wakefield Barracks To Provide Shelter For 200 Transients

Some 200 transients, chosen from the hundreds found in Massachusetts cities and towns, will be sheltered from the winter's blast when they take advantage of the State Emergency Finance Board's offer of housing them in the National Guard Barracks at the Wakefield state rifle range.

Considerable work will be necessary in putting these barracks into proper condition for living quarters. Maj. Leroy E. Gardner, engineer for the project, estimated that the work of renovating and repairing will cost in the neighborhood of $5000 and will provide employment for 30 men. This will be the first definite move in Massachusetts to cope with the transient problem which President Roosevelt in a nation-wide address several weeks ago termed as "acute."

The men to be quartered at these barracks will earn their maintenance by repairing the rifle range for use by national guardsmen in the spring. They will be supplied with suitable clothing for the outdoor work. Educational and recreational programs are also planned.

War Offenders Regain Rights of Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a Christmas proclamation, restored their citizenship to 1500 persons convicted of publicly opposing United States participation in the World War or evading the draft.

Those who were deemed to have completed their sentences were covered by the proclamation. Persons like Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia draft evader who has been an expatriate since the war, were not included.

NRA Officials to Speak At Boston Progress Rally

Business leaders from many sections of Massachusetts are expected to attend the progress meeting under auspices of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board at Faneuil Hall tonight. Reports of NRA progress in state and nation are to be cited.

Chief speakers will be Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, and Mr. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant United States Secretary of Labor. Mr. Edward A. Filene, chairman of the State Recovery Board, will preside. Gov. Joseph B. Ely is expected to formally open the meeting.

O'Neill Indictment Dropped

The indictment against Mayor Michael C. O'Neill of Everett, charging conspiracy to promote a lottery, was nol-prossed by Assistant District Attorney Frederic A. Crafts of Middlesex County late yesterday, who stated that Mayor O'Neill's recent defeat for reëlection was punishment enough.

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CWA Men to Thank President for Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., Dec. 27—President Roosevelt will receive soon a rather smudgy but nevertheless heartfelt expression of appreciation from some 200 men employed on Civil Works Administration projects in this town.

The resolution, which expresses in simple words the thanks of these men for their jobs, is being circulated daily on several CWA projects. There are stains and a variety of smudges on the document, but it will carry a message of gratitude to the President that springs from hearts rather than formalities.

Mr. Jerome Eldridge, a painter employed in redecorating the town hall, originated the resolution. He is the father of three children and has been out of work two years. The completed resolution will be turned over to Mr. William J. Harper, local CWA administrator, and forwarded by him direct to the President.

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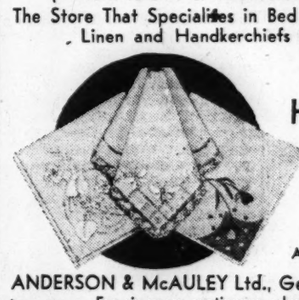

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New Buicks Glide As One Result Of Knees of Wheels

Ease of Riding Increased by Stabilizer to Avert Sway and Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 27—The entire chassis of the Buick line of 19 models for 1934 has been redesigned to include knee-action front wheels and other features evolved by engineers to produce a "gliding" ride, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Harlow H. Curtice, president of Buick Motor Company.

From the description, it could be inferred that the motorcar, in its present modern development to meet demands for more comfort and greater performance, is as indispensable as a pair of shoes. One could go barefooted, but that isn't done, and that being so, ease and style are highly desirable.

Mr. Curtice said that new standards had been achieved in the Buicks for the coming season, attained as the result of independent front wheel suspension.

"This means a fundamental chassis feature of so advanced a nature that it will eliminate pitching and sideway," Mr. Curtice said. "In the new cars the back seat rise is as comfortable as that in the front seat. More nearly equal distribution of weight between the front and the rear of the car permits the front and the rear system of springing to assume approximately an equal amount of spring duty, resulting in an even, gliding motion of the car.

"Each front wheel is independently carried on an individual frictionless coil spring. The conventional front axle and stiff leaf springs are absent, the former being replaced by a special front cross member, the latter by the coil springs and the V-shaped arms that are carried above and below them and from which the wheels are suspended, each as a unit in meeting and cushioning any possible road shock.

"When one front wheel meets an obstacle, a knee-action develops, which is confined to the wheel affected and is not communicated to the other or to the frame or body as a whole. Roll or sway is prevented by a ride stabilizer, mounted just ahead of the rear cross member. The stabilizer, a steel spring bar, prevents sidesway or body roll when rounding curves or traveling on highly crowned roads.

"All models are longer this year at the belt line, contributing to improved appearance and furnishing additional room for driver and passengers. Both front and rear seats are wide enough to accommodate comfortably three persons.

"From the front, the appearance has been greatly improved. The new sloping "V" type radiator is fitted with a chrome-finished concealing grille and there is a colored center strip in the shell, from top to bottom, which divides the grille. Wide, deep front fenders extend well down over the front of the tires and combine with the lower part of the radiator shell to conceal all chassis parts. New, streamlined headlamps, air-toned horns with special projectors and new drop center bumpers complete the harmonious assembly."

Blizzard Gives Work to Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

alarm sent the force scooting for the brass pole.

Down on the water front, the storm brought shipping to a standstill—that is almost. The only vessel aside from ferries that ventured from its berth was the Canadian National Railways steamer Lady Nelson bound for Bermuda and the British West Indies.

On the bridge was a man who today is feeling the full force of the old adage about the ill wind that blows nobody some good. He is Capt. Horace W. Folger, Boston pilot, who was to take the Lady Nelson to sea.

Out off the Northeast Graves, the Lady Nelson stopped and signaled for the pilots' schooner Liberty to take off Captain Folger. It was snowing so hard that the men on the bridge could not see the bell on the fo'cas'le head, much less the gray-sailed outline of the pilot boat.

The master of the Lady Nelson ran up the blue peter, blew his whistle and set off blue flares in a frantic effort to contact the Liberty, lost in the driving blizzard. For five hours the Lady Nelson groped about the bay in vain and then laid a course for the balmy waters of Bermuda with Captain Folger as a special guest.

The Lady Nelson radioed ashore to inform Captain Folger's wife in Quincy that her husband was embarking on an enforced vacation in warmer climes. The vessel will land the pilot at Bermuda tomorrow whence he will sail as soon as possible for New York. It is a rule that when the pilot is carried to sea, the vessel compensates him for time consumed by the voyage and furnishes first-class passage back to the port of departure.

Soon after the Lady Nelson had headed south, the pilots hauled course and headed in for shelter in the lee of Deer Island, chuckling over the lucky wind that had blown their colleague on a sunny passage to alluring tropic isles.

The chain of comedies welded by the storm carried far inland.

Up in Nashua, N. H., the whole fire department turned out to welcome Mr. J. V. Pearson of Brookline, a fireman taking his day off. Arriving at the outskirts of the city, Mr. Pearson's automobile slewed in a drift, struck an electric light pole bearing a fire signal box and set off the alarm. While the visiting fireman was getting his car straightened out, apparatus from three Nashua stations barged into the picture.

Down in Maine, Gov. Louis J. Brann embarked into the teeth of the gale headed for Washington on official business. It soon became evident that driving was out of the question, so the Governor piled onto a milk train at Augusta. Railroad officials at Portland held the State of Maine Express for the Chief Executive.

Vermont seized the spotlight with reports on the heaviest snowfall. St. Johnsbury reported eight-foot drifts piled up by a sub-zero gale. Four inches fell during the night, bringing the total depth to more than 17 inches on the level.

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What Makes Fun for Youngsters Means Work for Grownups After Big Snow

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

After the Big Snow

Upper Left—Every Town, Village and City Visited by the Blizzard Has a Real Job to Clean Sidewalks. Here's a Tractor Snowplow Doing the Trick Around The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Upper Right—Here Are Two Young-Men-About-Town Finding Nothing to Worry About in the Much Discussed Snowfall. Lower Left—This Little Girl Is Digging a Snow House of Her Own Which She Plans to Share With Her Sister, If She's Good. And No Big Bad Wolf Will Blow Their House Down! Lower Right—The Streets Have to Be Cleared Also. And That's No Small Matter in the Business Section of a Big City, You'll Agree. Here's a Big Excavator at Work on Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Ontario Town Reports 56 Below in Coldest Wave in Half Century

By the Associated Press

The continent crackled from coast to coast today in a subzero wave that broke records a half century old. As far south as Louisville, Ky., thermometers read zero and from the Ohio Valley up to the Dakotas the mercury dropped 10 to 30 degrees below zero.

Up where the cold begins, at White River, Ont., it was 56 below, and there were readings from 20 to 44 below across the Canadian prairies from Alberta to Quebec.

It was the fourth bleak day of subzero temperatures in Minnesota, where the range ran from 47 below north of Duluth to sub-17 at Minneapolis. Fargo and Grand Forks, N. D., stood around the stove at 27 below, Charles City, Iowa, reported 25 below, coldest December day in 43 years, and northwestern Illinois cities told of record-breaking low marks of 24 and 26 below. At Chicago the minimum was 9.2 degrees below.

The weather was due to moderate in the central states tonight, with more snow and then another sharp cold spell in the offing.

Christmas on Top of New Hampshire Enjoyed by Three Cats and Five Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 27—Three cats purred contentedly Monday on top of New Hampshire, as they helped three men of the Mount Washington observatory staff celebrate Christmas with two guests from "civilization."

The cats carried on their celebration with contented noises. The men had what most every other family in the State had for dinner: turkey with all the fixins'. The menu went from turkey, through ice cream to nuts and candy—all in a country as wild as Labrador and almost as physically isolated as the bottom of the ocean, and yet in as close contact with the world as short-wave radio can make it.

The three observers, Mr. Wendell Stephenson, Mr. Robert Stone, and Dr. Alexander McKenzie. Signor Salvatore Pagluicca, the fourth member of the staff, who had gone down to "civilization" to deliver a lecture before the annual meeting of the American Meteorological Society in Boston, Sunday night, entertained two Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty members, Mr. A. F. Stilhaus and Dr. H. C. Willett for the occasion.

Over in one corner of the observatory room was placed a real Christmas tree, with presents stacked about it. In the center of the room was the cherry-red stove. Christmas cheer was with the men and outside was the wind.

During the past week, the members of the staff have been making trips "down town" to get their mail and special food for the event, while the cats have been purring about, anticipating cream for Christmas.

Liquor Restrictions Loosened in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 27 (AP)—Citizens of Maine received informal assurance yesterday they might import intoxicating liquors for personal use from neighboring states without fear of prosecution.

A conference of sheriffs and county attorneys meeting at the State House at the invitation of Gov. Louis J. Brann adopted a resolution not to arrest anyone transporting liquor within the State provided it were not intended for sale. The resolution was adopted soon after Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, speaking as "a private citizen," assured the officers he had "no doubt" it is now legal for anyone to bring hard liquor into Maine under the constitutional limitation that it be for "medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts."

Sled Dogs Welcome Winter's Big Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 27—While many New Hampshire city folk bundle up in their warmest overcoats as they hurry through wintry streets, and hope that predictions of a snowy winter will not run true, 15 sled dogs in Fitzwilliam are again joyously welcoming white fields.

Musher Drake Barnes and his lead dog, Seppala, named for the famous sled-dog driver, impatient to lead the quivering, wriggling huskies on to drifted roads, are just as glad to see it snow again. Mr. Barnes has been training his dogs over bare roads, pulling a homemade contraption that was once a motorcycle and sidecar and is glad to see the bare land disappear so the sledge can be used.

The dogs have been wearing shoes, too—little chamois covers, with a draw string to hold them on over their paws. The schedule of the New England Sled-Dog Club is soon to be issued, so Musher Barnes can lay out the winter's work for his charges. In the four major races last year his team took second place four times.

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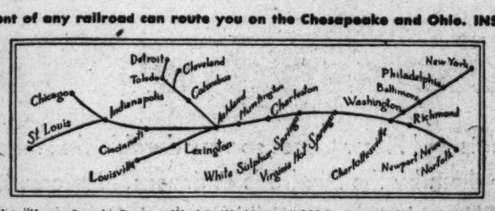

Send for booklet "How to Spend a Day or a Week in Washington." 829 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHESAPEAKE and OHIO

Baby NRA Nursed For Introduction Into Legislature

Senator Parkman and Members of State Board Sponsors of Plan

A "Baby NRA" is being contemplated for Massachusetts.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the committee on interstate compacts, will shortly introduce into the State Legislature a resolution providing that Massachusetts make all the rules and standards of the NRA applicable to commerce within the State.

This resolution would make the NRA a matter of state policy, would lay the foundation for the perpetuity of these standards and would make ineffective all allegations that the Recovery Act was an alien product arrogantly superimposed on the will of the State.

Sponsors of this resolution include for the most part members of either the State Recovery Board or the New England Recovery Board.

Under the resolution all codes of the NRA would be filed with the Secretary of State, and, upon certification of the various codes, they would become the standard of fair competition for all industry and business within the State, with a fine of $500 held over the heads of violators.

Failure to obtain a NRA license or suspension or revocation of that license by the President of the United States would preclude any person so involved from engaging in an exclusively intrastate business. The Superior Court of Massachusetts would be invested with power to restrain code violations and actions designed or liable to hamper the success of the recovery program.

During the effectiveness of the resolution no state contract could legally be let to any person or corporation, unless they used material or services supplied by persons subject to the NRA.

Adoption of this resolution would place Massachusetts in substantially the same relation to the NRA as the adoption of the "Baby Volstead" laws placed the states in reference to national prohibition. The State would dedicate itself to the fullest coöperation in the enforcement of the various provisions. Furthermore the incorporation of these standards as a part of the State's own body of laws, would greatly aid the local enforcement of the recovery act, when it is centralized under the Emergency Executive Council.

But most important of all, perhaps, the resolution is laying the foundation for the perpetuation of the NRA. The continuance of the national recovery program beyond the limits of the emergency would evoke serious opposition from the courts. Consequently, if it is to become a national policy, the states must do exactly what Massachusetts is contemplating. Other states are already planning similar resolutions, and while all of these resolutions are drafted to terminate with the NRA, there is every reason to believe that even temporary adoption of the NRA standards will hasten their permanent adoption by the states.

Among the sponsors of the resolution are Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League and member of the State Recovery Board; Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Mr. E. A. Filene, member of the State Recovery Board; Mr. John Power, vice-chairman of the State Board; Mr. James Moriarty, member of the New England Recovery Board; Mr. P. A. O'Connell and Mr. John Sherburne, both of the State Board.

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NEW YORK

Islanders Hang Up Stockings on Jan. 5

By the Associated Press

Rhodanthe, N. C., Dec. 26

MOST of the world celebrated Christmas, but in this outer bankers village off the coast of North Carolina the natives went about their business waiting for Jan. 5—Old Christmas.

Villagers since the time the settlement was founded have observed Jan. 5 as Christmas instead of Dec. 25. It was the custom before the present generation and the custom before that. A few of the younger folk who follow the modern trend declared the day one of celebration, but the oldsters adhere to tradition.

'All Wet' Verdict Rendered By Marlboro Electorate

MARLBORO, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—Marlboro went wet in yesterday's special election.

The vote was 1395 to 358 in favor of the sale of alcoholic beverages; 1085 to 249 for the sale of malt and wine beverages and 1241 to 334 in favor of the tavern.

New Law Expected To Improve Justice In Illinois Courts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Material improvement in the administration of criminal justice in Illinois state courts should result from the new law going into effect Jan. 1 which restores to the courts the power to instruct juries in criminal cases as at common law, according to Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Judge Fisher, writing in the current issue of the Illinois Law Review, declares that the application of the new law should overcome many weaknesses of the present jury system, which, he says, as practiced in Illinois, "is under severe indictment."

"Under our system," he said, "verdicts of juries are, in the main, the result of chance and compromise. They are influenced by prejudice and passion. Only by placing the responsibility upon the judges to supervise the trial properly, advise and guide the jury, can the evils of the present system be minimized."

Under the new law judges again will be able to instruct the juries orally as to the legal points involved, and in addition to sum up the evidence, comment upon it, express their opinions on the weight of the evidence and the credibility of the witnesses, it is pointed out by Judge Fisher, provided always that they warn the juries that as to these matters their expressions are only advisory and that the ultimate judgment upon them rests solely with the jury.

This power was taken away from judges in criminal cases back in 1847, when Sections 73 and 74 of the Practice Act were adopted. The entire Practice Act was repealed by the new Civil Practice Act.

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If you can answer that question, you are an exceptional housekeeper. For very few women could tell you how much it costs to feed their families for a year.

Yet food is the largest expense most families have. About a third of the average income is spent for food.

This is the season when business men examine their expenses to see how they can save money for the coming year.

There couldn't be a better time for their wives to do the same thing—starting on the big items.

Six million women have already found that at A&P they can get the best food they've ever served at prices that save many dollars on the annual food bill. Small amounts saved on daily purchases run into a great deal of money in the course of a year.

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Chinese Peasants Loosing Shackles Of Money Lender

Coöperative Movement Making Great Strides in Many Sections

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Progress in coöperative movements in China has had the effect of saving many Chinese peasants from the hands of the money lender, according to a report sent to the International Labor Office here.

For centuries the Chinese peasants conducted their primitive trades without the use of money. The change from "subsistence" agriculture to a commercial system, which at once involved the use of money, often caused the peasant to fall back on the money lender.

But the spread of the coöperative movement appears to be changing such tendencies. Small coöperative societies, which have sprung up in many parts of the vast country, are teaching the peasant to use his money and his fields in the proper manner.

Today there are 2704 societies, compared with 591 in 1928. Membership has risen from 14,000 to 104,000.

New developments take place apace. Canton has now a general coöperative society, with retail, wholesale, banking and insurance facilities. And efforts are being made to bind primary coöperative societies into federations, to help them carry on wider and safer trading and financial activities.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk	Piano recital	Five o'clock revue: popular	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	NBS dance music		Soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom"
6:00	N.-E. Conservatory	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Talk on farmers	records; talks	Local dance music.	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	"Black and Blue"	Theo Karle; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music.	CBS dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Vocal program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	Popular soloists	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Lum and Abner	Ensemble; chorus.	Talk. "Taxation"
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Local dance music.
8:00	Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch.	String ensemble
8:15	mystery story	Olsen's music	Edwin C. Hill	Modern Minstrel
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	"As I See It"
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Air: Variety	soloists; orch.	Mixed quartet
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Troubadours, with	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program
9:15	Sing, sketch	Kay Francis	Stoopnagle-Budd	"Progress of NRA."
9:30	Music Magic: Roy	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Donald Richberg.
9:45	Shields's Orchestra	chestra; soloist	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news
10:00	Guardsmen: quartet.	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Program from the
10:15	Joe and Bateese	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians	Boston Arena.
10:30	Rines Orchestra	"The Silver Ques-	Soloist; 2 pianos	Gerry Harrison;
10:45	News flashes	tion," Sn. Wheeler	Reports; news	Warnow Orch.;
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Meyer Davis Le	soloist; quartet
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	King's Jesters	Paradis Band	CBS dance music.
11:30	Enric Madriguera and	Jack Denny and	Ozzie Nelson and	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, The Wife Saver, household information by Alan Prescott.
10:00 WBZ, The Gospel Singer, Edward MacHugh.
11:20 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WEEI, Henrietta Schumann, concert pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour; speakers; soloist.
2:30 WBZ, "Helpful Hints to Pianists," Margaret Anderton.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Harold Bauer and Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:45 WNAC, Address, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation program: speaker.
4:15 WBZ, "Thursday Special"; soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Robin Hood," dramatic sketch for children.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," dramatic sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra with guest soloists.
8:15 WAAB, "The New Year in New England Industry."
8:30 WNAC, "Voice of America": Professor Phelps; Gene Tunney; soloists; orch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of pioneer days.
9:15 WNAC, Robert Benchley; Howard Marsh; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, California Melodies: Paige's Orchestra; guest soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border": soloists; concert orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, address, President Roosevelt, Wilson Foundation dinner.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraphic hockey report, Bruins-Les Canadiens, Frank Ryan.

Motion Pictures

Nature's Own Backdrop

An absorbing picture is being shown this week at Tremont Temple, in "S. O. S. Iceberg," made in Greenland by Universal, under the auspices of the Danish Government through the protecting offices of Knud Rasmussen. It is a Carl Laemmle Jr. production.

The story was written and the expedition led by Dr. Arnold Franck, past master of picture making in remote regions. Although the exploring company consisted of 38 persons, including Dr. Ernst Sorge and Dr. Fritz Loewe, members of the ill-fated Wegener expedition, there are only seven principals (one a woman) and an Eskimo dog in the acting cast. Through Rasmussen's intercession, a group of Eskimos appear late in the picture and there is a striking view of them departing for the rescue in their kayaks.

More important than the story is the unfoldment of the grand drama of nature—the breaking up of an ice wall, the Rink Glacier, the birth of an iceberg, the isolated splendor of arctic scenes, told in glitteringly beautiful photography and with effective sound and musical accompaniment.

Actual perils were encountered and hardships endured in the making of this picture and some of them are described in harrowing incidents. Of the story, little need be said. Mr. Rod La Rocque, whilom of Hollywood, U. S. A., may be commended for his courage in joining the explorers, but not for his pronunciation of "arctic" in an early banquet speech, nor for his general movie manner in his portrayal of Dr. Carl Lawrence, supposed head of the exploring party. He appears to best advantage in the scenes which require him to be silent. The introduction of the European actress, Miss Leni Riefenstahl, is unnecessary. Mr. Sepp Rist, Dr. Max Holsbhoer, Mr. Walter Riml, Mr. Ernst Udet and Nakinak the dog are all excellent.

M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder, lowest temperature 5 to 8 degrees tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and not so cold, becoming threatening; strong northwesterly winds, slowly diminishing.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by snow

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperature followed by snow in the northwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Thursday cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds tonight, diminishing Thursday; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

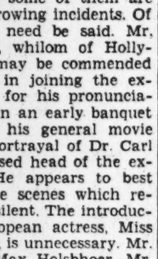
Wednesday 8:18 p. m., Thursday 8:31 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

Steel Operating Ratio

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The average operating ratio of steel companies at the beginning of this week was 31.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 34.2 a week ago, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced today. Operations are usually reduced over the holiday period.

Abbotts "A" Milk was designed especially for babies and children, whose delicate systems require the unusual protection and purity it assures.



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Grand Opera Opens In Music Centers Of Two Continents

By the Associated Press

The opera season opened on two continents last night.

New York's Metropolitan Opera Company opened its season with Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson," in English, Madame Lucrezia Bori, Lawrence Tibbet and Edward Johnson had the principal rôles.

Chicago saw a revival of grand opera after a lapse of two years following the collapse of the old Civic Opera Company. A five weeks' season was opened with "La Tosca" in which the name rôle was sung by Madame Maria Jeritza who did not return to the Metropolitan last year.

In Italy seven cities welcomed the return of opera, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," opened the season in Rome, with Beniamino Gigli, another Metropolitan star missing this year, in one of the leading parts. La Scala in Milan opened with Verdi's "Nabucco," while in Genoa, Pietro Mascagni directed his own work "Le Maschere" for the first time in Genoa since 1901. Naples, Venice, Turin and Bologna also inaugurated their seasons.

Boston Art Notes

William Blake

The entire collection of works by William Blake owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is on view in the Print Department. Added are some manuscripts from the collection of William Emerson. From the exhibition which covers the walls of two rooms, one may gain a comprehensive idea of Blake, the painter, the poet, the engraver, the visionary.

For want of material means, William Blake had to make his books literally, from cover to cover; he wrote the text, made the plate, designed and colored the pages and bound the volume. Here we may see such a complete product in Mrs. Emerson's collection. Not since the Middle Ages had there been such undivided handicraft. Not since the Middle Ages probably had there been such a mystical outpouring, so rich in symbolism, so naively expressive of profound emotion, so completely free of sophistication. William Blake, the enigma, the individualist, the poet visionary—for some, the graphic artist must be distinguished from the poet, for others the depictions are another manifestation of his literary genius.

Generally the litterateur turned painter is a mediocre performer, casual and superficial. His pictures are but a dim visualization of his verbal imagery, and they do not help much to enhance his ideas. William Blake, on the contrary, was so graphic in his engravings and drawings that one could "read" them not only for the narrative they conveyed but for an intense emotional idea.

Despite the intensity, he managed to portray with calm and restraint. His drawings are deep in import, blaring trumpets of warning, darkly prophetic, and yet they are delineated with a sure hand, regulated according to laws of symmetry, arranged for rhythm and accent. In another hand such drawing would seem dry and limp, such figures mere charts of anatomy, but Blake subordinated them to an imposing theme; they were but part of a pattern which, summed up, was extremely impressive, curiously evocative.

This is a world not recognizable to the eye and touch; it addresses itself directly to the intellect. William Blake was no realist, nor did he wish to be one. Like any great artist, he twisted and readapted the means to his own end.

As a technician William Blake was most brilliant in the use of the graver. In pen drawing he was more the master of design, absorbed in such dynamic sequences as the skins of serpents, the leafy growth of trees.

D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Theater Guild presents this "modern miracle play" by Eugene O'Neill. The fourth in the American Theater Society's series here. 8:15.

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Noel Coward's melodious romance in which "I'll See You Again" is the best remembered tune. 8:15.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post in Molnar-Wodehouse comedy, with Helene Millard and Harry Mestayer. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Alice in Wonderland." Alice looks behind the looking glass—and is seen through Hollywood lenses. Also Joe E. Brown in "Son of a Sailor." Paramount at 9:15, 11:58 a. m., 2:41, 5:34, 8:27. Fenway at 12:55, 3:34, 6:13, 8:52.

STATE—"Going Hollywood," with Bing Crosby and Marion Davies. "Our Gang" comedy. "Silly Symphony" cartoon. 1, 3:15, 5:28, 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—"Only Yesterday," with Margaret Sullavan doing some unusually fine work. Also Paul Muni in "The World Changes." 2:30, 6, 9:25.

BOSTON—"Son of Kong." Sequel to "King Kong," with Robert Armstrong back in the weird island seeking treasure hidden in an ancient temple. On the stage, Ben Bernie and his orchestra. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:35, 10:45.

KEITH'S—"Counsellor-at-Law," with John Barrymore in the role made famous by Paul Muni on the stage. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"The House on 56th Street," with Kay Francis. Vaudeville. Sevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:38.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Norway," a Fitzpatrick travel film; "Strange As It Seems"; "Sporting Melodies," and other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

TREMONT TEMPLE—"S. O. S. Iceberg." Film taken on the west coast of Greenland by group of 38 actors, directors and technicians working under the auspices of the Danish government. Continuous from 1:30 to 5 and 7:30 to 10:30.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "American Prints," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m. Children's lecture by Mrs. Tanner in Classroom A on "Heracles," 2.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Open 10 to 4. Music by Royal Johnson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at 2:45. Free guidance at 11.

Westfield Restores Pay Cuts

WESTFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—Municipal employees received a belated, but nevertheless welcome, Christmas present yesterday when Mayor Raymond H. Cowing announced the 15 per cent pay reductions which have been in effect will be discontinued on Jan. 1.

You Will Gain Another Day Keeping House the Modern Way

There is a modern, scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.

Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.

Good Housekeeping suggests: Let us cleanse your rugs and blankets and laundry your curtains to your measurements.

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Chelsea Election Disorder Told Of By Commandant

Head of Soldiers Home Testifies of Reports That He Received

Commandant Charles W. Parker of the Soldiers Home in Chelsea, although he knew of two alleged instances of assault upon members of the home in the recent election in Chelsea, did not make any effort to find out which faction was responsible, it was revealed in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Three justices are hearing the petition of Mr. William R. Melley, defeated candidate for mayor, who seeks to have the election declared illegal on the ground that the successful candidate, Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley, committed corrupt practices to insure his election.

Commandant Parker, on the stand as a witness for Mayor Quigley, admitted that he had rereived reports that soldiers from the home were prevented from voting. He said that there seemed to be a good deal of disorder outside the home and he knew there was "trouble."

The defense continued to put on police officers of the city and others taking part in the election as witnesses to testify to conditions in Chelsea on election day. All of them contradicted accounts of violence, and gangsters in the city on election day. One witness said that it was the most quiet election she had ever seen.

"Stuffing" or plugging of a ballot box in the election, so that ballots had to be put in an unofficial container and thereby be open to manipulation, was caused by "a piece of paper which looked like the corner of a ballot," Mr. Richard L. Voke, Chelsea city clerk, testified yesterday.

Fresher by a Day

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$79.75 4-Way Cross Fox $49.75
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—and so on through 105 styles and 5 size ranges. No matter what your taste—your coat is here! An unparalleled opportunity to get finest furs, selections and famous Boggs & Buhl qualities at $10 to $30 saved!

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Priced to Make Sale History

SHAMROCK SIZE BEFORE HEMMING

After the Sale these $1.05 Sheets will be $1.35 and the other sizes will be proportionately higher-priced. Even at these regular prices you'd have a time trying to match their quality, durability, and snowy whiteness. Shamrock Sheets at these January Sale Savings will bring crowds. Shamrock is a brand Philadelphia housewives have depended on for generations. Stock up now for the months ahead and save. If you can't come to the store tomorrow order by mail, or telephone WALnut 4500 until 9 o'clock at night.

SHEET SIZES
81x99 inches and 72 x 108 inches
$1.05

Other Size Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases

63x99-inch and 72x99-inch Sheets 95¢
81 x 108-inch Shamrock Sheets in the Sale $1.15
42 x 38½-inch, 45 x 38½-inch 29¢
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Ambassador Sheets Down!

Beautiful Sheets and Pillow Cases so very durable that many hotels and institutions order them by the hundreds of dozens. Fine-count, and firmly woven without any filling whatsoever. Full-bleached. Deep hems. Strong selvages. It's rare indeed to find this well-known quality brand at prices so low. Check up on your needs tonight.

$1.29 81 x 99- and 72 x 108-inch

New De Soto Cars Set for Comfort With Added Speed

Streamlined Model Is Far Cry From Old Type Automobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 27—The time has come when motorists may easily do 600 miles a day without fatigue, according to test runs announced today at a preview of the Airflow De Soto.

This new line, announced as America's first purely streamlined automobile, was also called the greatest single departure from conventional design that the motor industry has made in the last decade. These cars will be publicly displayed for the first time at forthcoming automobile shows.

On a test run from Detroit south through the hilly regions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, 536 miles were made in 10 hours, with one hour taken out for lunch. This was over mountainous, winding and sometimes narrow roads. Driver and passengers declared that at the end of the day they felt as comfortable as if they had spent the time lounging at home. From this it was deduced that 600 miles could easily be made on straight-away routes.

Inspection of the cars by newspaper men revealed that the frame, upon which the body of the conventional type of automobile rests, is entirely done away with. In fact, the frame and body are now a single assembly unit, it was explained by Mr. Byron Foy, president of De Soto Motor Corporation.

Instead of the body frame structure stopping at the cowl, as has always been the practice in automobile designs of the past, the body of the new car has been trussed like a bridge, with the steel cross members extending to a point over the front axle.

It was stated that the truss type of design eliminates all weaving, squeaks and rattles. In a test, a conventional frame was placed so that three of the corners rested on blocks. On the fourth corner, which was free, weights were piled and it took 400 pounds to spring the frame one inch. A similar test was made of the trussed body, and a weight of eight tons was required to produce the same torsional result. In the same ratio, Mr. Foy declared, does the trussed body provide comfort and safety to the motorist.

"Born in a wind tunnel," the cars adhere strictly to aerodynamic principles. The front end is gracefully rounded to "bore" through the air currents, and the radiator is concealed behind a chromium grille. Headlamps are sunk into the body. The fenders form an integral part of the streamlined shape. In the rear the body curves downward in true streamlined form.

The motor is over the front axle instead of behind it. This allows an entirely new redistribution of weight, which causes a "floating" ride rather than a pitching one.

Although over-all height of the body from the ground is only 67 inches, interior head room has been increased 2½ inches.

Mr. Foy said that production of De Sotos, which has been delayed by the toolmakers' strike, will begin Jan. 1.

Indiana to Plant Trees Along Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

AN EXPERIENCED landscape architect will be employed by the Indiana State Highway Commission to supervise the planting of trees and shrubbery along main highways, which are now being widened as much as 300 per cent under PWA aid and which already are cleared of billboards and other unsightly signs by state regulations.

As Indiana state nurseries annually grow millions of trees and shrubs, the relative cost of beautifying the transit arteries will be low, state officials say.

Repealists Protest Liquor Conditions In Illinois Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Legal liquor is back, but the Crusaders and the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, which fought for its return, are not pleased with the results in Illinois. They did not want the saloon and they said so, but it is here just the same although it may not be known by just that name.

"As a result," Illinois leaders of these two groups have informed Gov. Henry Horner, "conditions in Chicago today are as bad if not worse than at any time prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Men and women are drinking openly at bars throughout the city and it is not apparent that any serious efforts are being made by either the city officials or the police to establish a proper form of control.

"These conditions, which are shocking to every decent citizen, clearly point out the necessity of a strong, adequate, and workable law which will divorce the combination of politics and liquor, the chief cause of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"Present conditions," according to Mr. Seymour Wheeler, one of the local Crusaders leaders, "indicate clearly that further action will be necessary to do away with the saloon and destroy the alliance between liquor and politics."

NRA Defies Labor In Sending Newest Code to President

Three Important Provisions Sheared by Johnson's Decisive Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — The NRA's hardening resistance to pressure from the American Federation of Labor was sharply emphasized yesterday as a code of competition for the great construction industry lay on the President's desk divested of three provisions demanded by the labor organization.

Presidential approval was expected momentarily.

Labor's three demands were for inclusion of the PWA wage scales, representation on the code authority and the 30-hour week. Rejecting all three, the NRA sent the code to the White House providing for regional wage and hour agreements as originally proposed by the construction league with minimum of 40 cents an hour and a maximum of 40 hours a week provided where regional agreements are not established.

Resistance to these demands by Labor, which were backed by alleged threats of a nation-wide strike, mark the biggest victory yet gained by forces seeking to break Labor's early influence in NRA councils and give it a more "middle-of-the-road" course.

General Johnson Has Changed

Their success of late coincides with an increasing tendency on the part of General Johnson, as evidenced in public statements and decisions to stop Labor at the point where further concessions might disorganize industry and retard recovery.

This does not mean that either the General or the NRA is turning against labor. But it does show a growing recognition on the part of the recovery chiefs of the practical necessity of curbing Labor's demands if stability indispensable to recovery is to be preserved. It also means that General Johnson, in contrast to many of the "brain trust," is definitely putting recovery ahead of reform. All reform which contributes to recovery or which will not obstruct it, is encouraged. But it must not obstruct the first objective, which is recovery.

The fact that the General is pursuing this course of action provided the reason for the President's recent action in taking food codes away from the AAA and putting them in the hands of the NRA. They had been stalled in the AAA due to the tendency of that organization to place reform ahead of recovery.

Approval of the construction code, which will go into effect 30 days after the President has affixed his signature, will bring the largest "employment-providing" industry in the country under responsible self-regulation. An immediate boom in construction activity is being predicted by construction league officials who have been insisting that uncertainty due to delay in completion of the code was holding up the awarding of contracts and bringing the industry to a stagnation point.

To Affect Million Men

In normal times the various branches of the industry employ over 2,500,000 persons. It is estimated roughly that not more than 500,000 of these are now working. Reëmployment of over a million is hoped to result from approval. Hundreds of contracts are said to have been held up until construction costs are definitely stabilized by the code.

Among important provisions of the code are the following:

Establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2500 population are exempted from wage and hour agreements. This will relieve the small town plumber, tinsmith, etc.

"Bid peddling" or "bid shopping" is outlawed as an unfair practice.

All labor disputes within the industry will be under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Board.

Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act is incorporated in the code guaranteeing collective bargaining rights to labor.

Regional wage and hour agreements will be reached through collective bargaining. When concluded and approved by the President they will be binding throughout the entire region and violation will mean violation of the code and be punishable as such.

Wild Birds Tarry In California City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Dec. 27—A census of wild birds of Santa Barbara and vicinity taken during the week before Christmas disclosed 132 species as compared with 140 species last year and a high record of 170 made several years ago.

Santa Barbara and vicinity, according to records of the Museum of Natural History, have enjoyed the distinction of holding first place 10 times in the varieties of birds found in the yearly census. Weather conditions were ideal this year, and a large group took part in calling the roll of the birds.

Because of its location between mountains and sea, Santa Barbara has a wide range of bird life including many of the migratory species. Many of these have become domesticated, evidently because a large bird refuge is maintained as a public park and the birds are fed regularly

Southern Chamber Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A step long advocated was consummated here in reorganization of the Mississippi State Board of Development into the Mississippi State Chamber of Commerce. The new organization, officials said, "will serve the State in exactly the same manner that the local chamber of commerce serves its community."

From the Depths Comes a City

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Herculaneum Gradually Emerges

Deeper and Deeper Day By Day the Excavators Go Into the Old Roman City Destroyed By Vesuvius in 79 A. D.

Bringing Herculaneum to light proves a more difficult task than at Pompeii, as Pompeii was buried in soft ash, whereas the settlement nearer the bay was overwhelmed by lava. The picture shows a corner where two-story houses are being uncovered. The one at the right is the "Shop of the Amphoras," where jars of every size were found on the shelves just as they were at the time of the eruption.

Herriot Resumes Drive for Payment Of American Debt

Former French Premier Finds Nation Isolated by Position Taken

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, today resumed his campaign for a reversal of the French attitude on the American war debt with the assertion that "the position we have taken has isolated us."

In Agence Economique Financiere, M. Herriot, champion of payment, declared:

"I am for as close contact as possible with the United States of America."

"I cannot cease," he said, "to denounce the danger of the attitude France has assumed toward the American debt."

In separating from England in the matter of payment "we committed a grave mistake," Mr. Herriot declared. He urged Frenchmen to reflect "upon" what might happen in case of a European war.

While England was making a "token payment" on its debt to the United States, Dec. 15, France defaulted for the third time.

France's default was on $22,200,926 interest on the remaining $3,363,650,000 debt. Altogether France is $82,200,825 in arrears.

M. Herriot, who now is said in political circles to be a likely prospect to succeed Camille Chautemps as Premier soon, maintained his silence at that time.

College Group Takes Up Issues of World

(Continued from Page 1)

F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. John H. MacCracken, American Council of Education; Dr. H. W. Tyler, Association of American University Professors; Dr. Ricardo Gil Borges, Minister from Panama; Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma; Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, National Education Association; Speaker Henry T. Rainey (D.), of Illinois, and Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.), of Ohio.

"American students today are becoming more and more interested in problems of an educational, national and international importance," said Mr. John A. Lang, president of the N. S. F. A. "Preparations for this ninth annual congress have been executed with more thoroughiess and zeal than those which have characterized any previous meeting of the federation. On all sides we see the evidence of more serious-mindedness and clear thinking among the youth, and there is no doubt that good results will be forthcoming from their observations."

Left Wing Opinion

Leaning more to the left wing of student opinion will be two meetings proceeding in part simultaneously with the N. S. F. A. One is the National Conference on Students in Politics and the other the National Student League. The first, sponsored by such persons as Mr. Norman Thomas, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Hamilton Holt, Dr. John Dewey and former Governor Philip LaFollette will consider "The Urgent Issues of Our Time in the Light of Political Interests and Responsibilities of the Student Classes."

Opportunity will be provided for a factual presentation of the varying points of view held by significant groups. World peace, internationalism, state ownership of private industry, trade unionism, tariffs, and inflation, are among the subjects scheduled for discussion on the program which runs from Dec. 29 to Dec. 31.

The National Student League is holding its third annual convention at Howard University because it feels the need of "forging a real brotherhood with the Negro student body." The league points out that it is the "only intercollegiate group that raises its voice and proposes action in defense of the economic and intellectual prerogatives of the American student body.

"On every campus there is growing the mood of struggle, the determination to beat back the tide of educational retrenchment, to hinder and destroy the war machine to derive by action economic security; to maintain cultural and intellectual standards," sponsors of the conference say. They add, "The conference . . . provides the possibility of rallying every militant student voice in working out an effective and intelligent plan of action."

Christmas Day Hotter Than July 4 in Georgia

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 27 (AP)—It was hotter in Albany on Christmas Day this year than it was on the Fourth of July.

Official mercury readings given out by the local weather observer here today give the maximum temperature for Christmas Day as 79 degrees.

Records show that the maximum temperature on the fourth of July was only 70 degrees.

Here Is Another Handy Argument For World Peace

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP) — A new "life-death" ray, said to be capable of projecting bacteria emanations which will destroy humans, animals and crops, was described in a special article in the Sunday Dispatch.

The article said that the new device could be used as well for neutralizing plague conditions and fostering healthier animal and plant life.

Prof. O. A. Newell, head of the research department of the National Health League, the newspaper said, had revealed some of the characteristics of the ray. It was described as "a wireless device made to imitate deadly rays which have been found in nature."

"Emulsions of abnormal bacteria," it was said, "send out rays so strong that in some cases they swing the needle of a galvanometer at ranges up to 48 feet."

The wave lengths of these emanations are then said to have been reproduced and sent out by wireless.

Perfection of 'Perfect Climate' Under Way at Los Angeles

Meteorologist Tells How Houses, Office Buildings and Factories Can Escape Too Hot Sun and Too Windy Breezes by Proper Location

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Even a good climate can be made a better one, and if you want to get the most out of your climate be certain to call in a meteorologist before building a house, adding on a sleeping-porch, or erecting a factory.

Such counsel as this may appear strange when it comes from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which is always willing to admit that southern California has a dependable as well as a congenial climate. But, disregarding certain warmer local feeling, the Chamber of Commerce maintains that even "perfect" weather can be improved upon.

Accordingly, it has provided a free service to anyone interested in adapting his home or business to climatic conditions, or, conversely, finding climatic conditions to suit his taste or business needs. This work is conducted by Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, manager of the department of meteorology.

Climatic features have been utilized to advantage here by architects of residences, office buildings, and factories, according to Dr. Carpenter, who finds that many notable structures in Los Angeles County have been designed to make the best of weather—good or bad. For southern California has such a variety of climates to keep meteorologists busy at their investigations. It really is a specialist's job, he said.

"If we consider climatic values in the order of their importance, the first to be mentioned would be sunshine. The arrangement of the building should be such as to profit by the slanting rays of winter, and yet be protected from the direct rays of summer."

Three factors are involved: Safety, utility and beauty, he explained. The first, safety, means protection from rain, snow, hail, sleet, wind and too much sunshine. Utility involves orientation with regard to seasonal changes in sunshine, natural ventilation and the drainage of water and air. Beauty can be considered with relation to sunshine, air temperatures and relative humidity.

Rooms are cool, windy, sunny or dry according to exposure. In some localities the west rooms may be the windiest, the north may be the coolest, the south the sunniest, and the east the driest. Humidity also decreases with height, so the second and third story rooms of a residence are the driest.

Factories benefit from proper climate, too, one unit, here was designated for a certain locality, Dr. Carpenter said. "There was a limited leeway permitted as to orientation, altitude and air drainage. The property was studied with relation to the product, which happened to be cotton spinning, where humidity plays an important part. A series of observations of temperature, relative humidity and wind movement were made and diagrammed. It was decided that special features could best be located in different portions of the building, where altitude and exposure would mean the difference between profit and loss. Built more than a score of years ago, this structure stands as a monument to correct procedure."

HOW should a lady WALK?

Gracefully—of course! Who wants to barge along like a canal boat, or mince like a walking Chinese doll? And no one needs to when she can wear properly fitted Coward Shoes.

Among the 79 different Coward lasts is one that was built just for the shape of *your* foot. Neither too loose, too snug, too high nor low . . . not "too" anything, in fact. It gives you just the right support essential for a graceful walk. Won't you come in and let the Coward Comfort Counsellor show you how freely you walk and stand in *the* Coward Shoe built for your needs?

Black, brown, white or blue kid, patent leather, black satin, or black suede, one strap.

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309 Tremont Street
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9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY

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For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.

Lexington Avenue
49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

At the Sign of the Red Apple

Into the Ages . . . 1933 IS FADING

NOW THAT THE CHRISTMAS wreaths are coming down, and all the festivities are over, . . . and we find ourselves in the midst of this last week of the year, I am impressed with the fact that 1933 is fading into the Ages.

● To many the idea is welcome . . . very welcome on first thought . . . but as we stop to think of the many blessings that are always ours, in good times as well as times of stress, I truly think that 1933 was not so bad after all.

● Tremendous events have taken place all over the world. Governments, social organizations, civilizations, in fact, rocked on heretofore firm foundations, . . . yet the United States carried on.

● We, of the Waldorfs, have marked opportunities to see how people are feeling, for we come in personal contact with over a million each week. The past few months have given evidence of a complete change and, as we usher in a new year, and 1933 folds its tents "and silently steals away," let's look back upon it as the best year of the past four.

● You just cannot down America!

WEDNESDAY SUPPER SPECIALS
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

BROILED SCOTCH HAM STEAK — Hot Pineapple Ring, Baked Potato, Rolls and Butter — **30c**

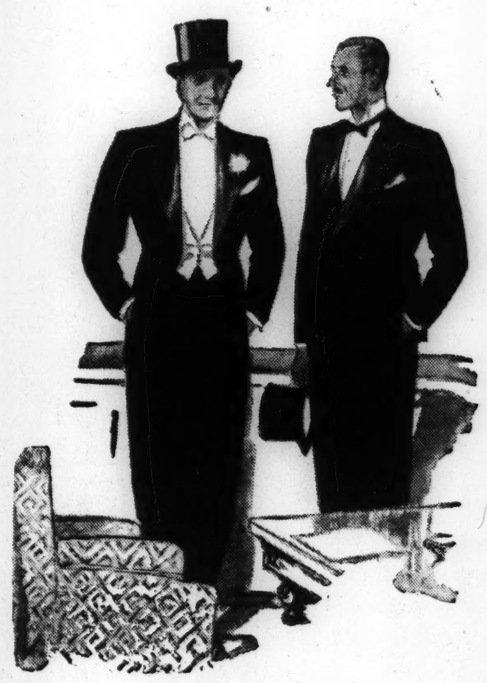
BEEFSTEAK PIE *(Individual)* With Flaky Crust, Rolls and Butter — **25c**

J. J. Curry, President

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Those Good *Waldorf* Eating Places
If all places were like the *Waldorf*
there would be no need of Pure Food Laws

NRA WE DO OUR PART



In a twinkling it all can come to pass!

Your new evening clothes ready today for tonight! Smartest styles, in the best of taste and tailored by hand in our own workrooms. If you think you're hard to fit, we're here to change your mind! No trying try-ons! Nor trying prices!

Full Dress, $65 to $105.
Dinner Jackets and Trousers, $55 to $95.

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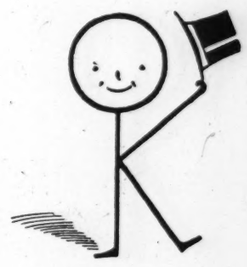
NEW YORK—BOSTON



It's one thing to okeh a high hat from the standpoint of style—

But listen to our customers!
"Feels like a soft hat."
"As easy as a cap."
Our "long, round and regular ovals" are the reason.
Sizes 6⅝ to 8¼.

•

Dress shirts tailored to custom standards, ready-to-wear. $3 to $4.50.
Made to measure, $6.50 to $11.

•

A pump must fit perfectly. Ever danced in one that didn't?
Pumps that fit perfectly, $11.50.
Dancing oxfords, $7 and $11.50

•

Smart but quiet effects in evening jewelry—studs, links, and waistcoat buttons, $4 to $71 a set.

•

Sticks $2 to $25.

•

The red carnation as a boutonniere for evening wear has taken Great Britain by storm—for wear with either "tails" or dinner jacket.

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NEW YORK
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Second Round Completed In Girls' Tennis

Misses Hirsch, Harding and Hatch Among Winners in Indoor Tourney

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 27—The other three seeded players joined Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., top seeded and defending champion, in the third round of the twelfth renewal of the United States girls' indoor tennis championship this morning at the Longwood Covered Courts. All won in straight sets.

Millicent Hirsch of New York, seeded No. 2, defeated Ruth E. Aseltine of Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—3, while Louise Harding of Brookline, Mass., third seeded, dropped only two games in defeating Claire Thompson of Brookline, 6—0, 6—2. Sylvia Hatch, seeded fourth, outdrove Alice Crawford of Randolph, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, ran through her match with Adele S. Joy of Winchester, without dropping a game. Kay Parrot of Winchester defeated Frances Kelley of Winchester, after a struggle, winning 7—5, 6—2. Louise Hedlund of Watertown, Mass. completed the round by defeating Ruth Bernnard of Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Play yesterday afternoon had its thrills. Little 12-year-old Helen Bernhard of New York put up a plucky battle against Ruth E. Aseltine of Winchester, Mass., one of the best junior players from that tennis town, and forced the New England girl to play 28 games before yielding. Mrs. George W. Wightman praised the New Yorker highly, adding that Miss Bernhard is "a better prospect than Sarah Palfrey was at her age."

Lois Kempe of New York forced Kay Parrot of Winchester to three sets before the New Englander won at 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Three other Winchester girls advanced yesterday afternoon. Frances Kelley downed Baba Madden of Brighton, Mass., 6—4, 6—9, 7—5; Sylvia Hatch, the fourth seeded player in the tournament, won from Ruth R. Berow of Dorchester, Mass., without losing a game, and Adele S. Joy advanced through the default of Cissy Madden of Brighton. The summary:

United States Indoor Girls' Tennis Championship

Singles—First Round

Adele S. Joy, Winchester, Mass., won from Cissy Madden, Brighton, Mass., by default.

Claire Thompson, Brookline, Mass., defeated Ruth Lewis, Mattapan, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Ruth E. Aseltine, Winchester, Mass., defeated Helen Bernhard, New York, 10—8, 6—4.

Kay Parrot, Winchester, Mass., defeated Lois Kempe, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., defeated Ruth R. Berow, Dorchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Frances Kelley, Winchester, Mass., defeated Baba Madden, Brighton, Mass., 6—4, 6—8, 7—5.

Second Round

Millicent Hirsch, New York, defeated Ruth E. Aseltine, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—3.

Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., defeated Claire Thompson, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Kay Parrot, Winchester, Mass., defeated Frances Kelley, Winchester, Mass., 7—5, 6—2.

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., defeated Alice Crawford, Randolph, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Adele S. Joy, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Louise Hedlund, Watertown, Mass., defeated Ruth Bernnard, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Maritte Arquimbau, Stamford, Conn., defeated Polly Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Howard Grenier Becomes Key Man Of Vandal Team

Idaho Basketball Five Strong Offensively Predicts Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Much of University of Idaho's success on the basketball court this season depends on a tall, veteran center, Howard J. Grenier '34. Although he will not be the biggest center in the Pacific Coast Conference this year, Grenier should be one of the most effective because of two years of first-string varsity experience. He has improved his offensive play this year and his defensive work was excellent last season.

The loss of six lettermen through graduation has seriously handicapped Coach Richard A. Fox. Idaho quintets in the past have been unusually tall as basketball teams go, but this season, with the exception of Grenier, the starting lineup will be lacking in height.

Five lettermen besides Grenier are on the squad, but only two played last year, and neither was used in the starting lineup. Victor E. Warner Jr. '35 is a forward who showed up well as a substitute last year. Warner is steady at checking on defense, and he is a dependable basket shooter on offense. He will most likely be used at guard in starting lineups this year. A husky lad who learned basketball under Coach Fox at Pocatello years ago is Wesley O. Shurtliff '34, whose college career has been interrupted. He is Fox's hope as a floor leader and as a dependable guard.

At either guard or forward, depending upon which position Warner fills, will be Edwin H. Herman '34, who won his first letter as a regular guard on the 1931-32 squad, but who didn't compete last year. He is naturally a better guard than a forward, but he has speed and accuracy on close-in shots. Cyril L. Geraghty '34 is a short but speedy guard from the 1931-32 squad. He competed in several games as a substitute.

Kenneth H. Parks '35 is a tall lad who won a letter at center in 1930-31. He is likely to be used whenever Grenier is on the bench. Harry J. Jacoby '34, who failed to earn a letter at guard on the squad last year, completes the roster of experienced men.

Two flashy sophomore forwards who are likely to start in the most games are Glen E. Naslund '36 and Wallace N. Geraghty '36, brother of Cyril. Naslund was a high school sensation. Wallace Geraghty is stocky, but a slightly better man on defense than Naslund. The outstanding sophomore candidate for guard is Norman L. Iverson '36, who sparkled at end on the Vandal football team. He has size and plenty of speed. He is an excellent shot.

Glenn B. Owen '36 is a six-foot candidate who can do good work at center in a pinch, but whose best opportunity will probably come at guard. William W. Eudson '36 and Russell E. Honsowetz '36 are two rangy lads who show promise at either guard or forward. Honsowetz is fast and powerful; he just finished a brilliant season of football at halfback. A sophomore who looks like another Grenier is Harold H. Klumb '36, who transferred from Chaffey Junior College in California, and who plays tackle in football.

A flashy forwar is Robert A. Leute '36. Another short forward aspirant is George G. Wilson '34 who played quarterback, but who hasn't turned out for varsity basketball before. John H. Kerr '36 is another likely candidate.

Judging by the showing of various combinations that Coach Fox has tried, Idaho this year will be strong as an offensive team, but vulnerable on defense.

A change in schedule this year pits Idaho against Washington in the first four games. The opening pair at Seattle has always been disastrous for the Vandals, but the home games are usually hard fought. The complete Idaho conference schedule is:

Jan. 5 and 6—Washington at Seattle; 12 and 13—Washington at Moscow; 20—Washington State at Pullman; 23 and 24—Oregon State at Moscow.

Feb. 3—Washington State at Moscow; 9 and 10—Oregon at Eugene; 12 and 13—Oregon State at Corvallis; 19 and 20—Oregon at Moscow.

March 2—Washington State at Pullman; 3—Washington State at Moscow.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	7	6	4	45	34	20
Syracuse	8	2	6	46	32	18
Detroit	7	2	7	30	40	16
Cleveland	7	1	7	40	41	15
Windsor	7	1	8	33	36	15
London	5	2	9	25	36	12

Results Dec. 26

London 1, Windsor 1, overtime.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 3, overtime.

Tecumsehs Hold Windsor, 1 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 27—Showing unexpected power offensively as well as defensively, London Tecumsehs held Windsor Bull Dogs to a 1-to-1 overtime tie in an International Hockey League game here last night. Despite severe weather more than 4000 saw the game, which was one of the best played here this winter. Bernard Brophy scored for London on a pass from Goldsworthy and Frank Steel scored for Windsor. Both goals came in the third period.

Bisons Add to Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 27—Buffalo Bisons increased their undefeated record on home ice to 34 games when they played to 3-to-3 tie with Syracuse here Tuesday. Bisons have not lost a game at home since March, 1932. Roth scored twice for Buffalo last night and Barton once. Downie, Schriner and Hughes scored for Syracuse.

Football Attendance Growth Due to Schedules and Prices

Better Games, Lower Admission Scale Responsible for Bigger Crowds—Rule Changes Proposed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Improved economic conditions in the United States were indicated by increased attendance at football games during the season just closed, it was declared here yesterday at the meeting of the American Football Coaches Association. The gathering, one of the largest in the history of the organization, continues today.

Coach H. G. Kipke of University of Michigan, made the statement in a summary of the season. He said some of the attendance gain might have been due to better schedules, lower admission prices, and a noticeable advance in skill displayed.

As chairman of the committee on rules, Coach Kipke proposed seven changes for consideration by the football committee, a section of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which meets here later in the week.

Proposals by Kipke

Forward passing from any point behind the line of scrimmage should be allowed, said Coach Kipke. His list also favored returning the goal posts to the goal line, and also abolishing the dead-ball rule which stops a runner when any part of his body other than hands or feet touches the ground.

Side-line zones, which brought the ball 10 yards in from the boundary, should be increased to 15 yards, according to the proposal of the committee. The fumble rule which prohibits a defensive player from running with a recovered fumble, should be eliminated from the rules, it was urged. A team, faced with the necessity of punting from within its own 20-yard line against a strong wind, should be allowed to surrender possession 25 yards down the field instead of kicking, it was claimed.

Forward passing into the end zone, if incomplete, should not cost possession of the ball as a touchback, it was argued, exception on fourth down. A rule to this effect was proposed.

Football mishaps and fatalities have been greatly overemphasized by the press, it was asserted in a report submitted by mail by Dr. M. A. Stevens of Yale University, chairman of a committee which has been studying the subject for three years. Adequate investigation showed many fatalities of football players were not justly chargeable to the game, he said.

Avoid Night Games

Coaches with seven years or more of experience had fewer mishaps on their squads than those of less seasoning, it was disclosed by statistics compiled by Floyd R. Eastwood of the School of Education, New York University.

Night games and night practice should also be avoided in the campaign to reduce mishaps, said Mr Eastwood, unless lighting equipment can be improved. He said the percentages of fatalities in football was seven per 1,000,000 students enrolled, while the fatalities for falls was 242, showing a low comparative incidence for the game.

Dr. Stevens recommended more instruction in preventive skills, such as tumbling and relaxation, urged live tackling and blocking practice in preference to dummy practice and declared that exhausted players should not be allowed to continue competition. He asked for more strict enforcement of the rule against clipping, or cutting a player down from behind by throwing the body against his legs.

Coach Kipke discussed the many low scoring and tied games. He said these were due to more emphasis being placed on defensive drill and to the scheduling of more teams of even strength. Many teams were driven by financial necessity to scheduling more big games, resulting in better balanced competition. This, he intimated, might have influenced some coaches, who contend the rules as they now stand favor the defense.

The flying tackle and flying block are being largely overlooked by many game officials, said Coach Kipke, urging a closer calling of these fouls.

Parker Reaches Third Round In Junior Tennis

Only One of Eight Seeded Players Is Beaten in Opening Rounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Frank, A. Parker, United States clay court champion, representing Lawrenceville School, the ranking star of the national junior indoor tennis championship, swept through two rounds to the third with ease yesterday when play began in the singles at the Seventh Regiment Armory. First he defeated Stephen H. Ogilby of New Rochelle, 6—0, 6—1, and late in the afternoon, followed with a victory over Nathan Ritzenberg of Central High School, Washington D. C., by the same score.

Only one of the eight seeded players failed to come through, all but Parker having byes in the first round, and playing only once. Sumner Rodman of Harvard University third, was eliminated by Russell E. Ball of Northwestern University, after a hard battle, scored at 10—12, 6—4, 6—3. But several of the other seeded players had real battles to win. George H. Ball, elder brother of Russell, seeded fourth, was carried to three sets by Sidney Weinstein of the University of North Carolina, before he won at 1—6, 6—2, 6—1, and Robert Madden of the University of Pittsburgh battled for more than two hours before he defeated Herbert Scoville of Yale, 12—14, 6—4, 8—6.

All eight of the seeded boy players advanced, but here also there was a hard fight, before Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, conquered Winston Kirschberg of De Witt Clinton High School, New York, 14—12, 4—6, 8—6.

The third round of the junior singles and the second of the boys' singles will be played today, and the first round of both doubles. It is planned to finish the tournament on Saturday. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championships

Junior Singles—First Round

Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville School, defeated Stephen H. Ogilvy, New Rochelle, 6—0, 6—1.

George B. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Gordon Grand Jr., Hill School, 6—0, 6—0.

Frank Rericka, Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy, defeated Arthur Friedman, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Nathan Ritzenberg, Washington, D. C., defeated D. R. Grace, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 6—2, 6—3.

Bernard E. Diamond, Cornell University, defeated James M. Arensberg, Shadyside Academy, 6—3, 6—0.

Stewart F. Forshay, Greenwich, Conn., defeated William E. Austin, Lehigh University, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

P. W. Osborne, Lawrenceville, N. J., defeated W. Y. Winslow, Jr., Lawrenceville, N. J., 1—6, 7—5, 8—6.

E. De Jonga, Brooklyn, defeated Jack Salter, Loomis School, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

Joseph Abrams, New York, defeated Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School, 7—5, 6—0.

Richard Clements Jr., Choate School, defeated Gordon W. Campbell, Lawrenceville, N. J., 6—2, 6—3.

Seymour Stearns, Malden, Mass., defeated Bertram Wood, Port Washington, L. I., 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

William J. Simpson, Cornell University, defeated Powell W. Holbein, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Courtier L. Parsons, Syracuse, defeated James A. Donovan, Fordham, 6—3, 6—4.

Lester Steifberg, New York, defeated Harrison G. Lyman, New York, 8—6, 6—1.

Albert Shapiro, Baltimore, defeated John L. Dillen, St. Georges School, 6—0, 6—1.

Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., M. I. T., defeated Charles Gilbert Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Charles Gilbert Jr., James W. Spalding, 2d, Hotchkiss School, defeated William H. Doriss, Greenwich, Conn., 6—4, 6—3.

Lyman Middleditch Jr., Cornell University, defeated Jack Selis, Baltimore, Md., 7—5, 6—4.

Paul Ferber, Choate School, defeated James B. Sheehan, Seabright, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Bernard Freedman, New York, defeated George Fraker Jr., Lawrence, N. J., 6—4, 6—4.

Barclay A. Kingman, Yale, defeated Alan Lobel, New York, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

David Corson, Roselle, N. J., defeated Henry H. Stockton, Lawrenceville, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.

Carlton A. Rood, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Billie Markham, Middletown, Conn., 6—4, 6—2.

Edward J. Milburg, New York, defeated Ward Humphrey, Amherst, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

George H. Ball, Northwestern University, defeated Sidney Weinstein, University of North Carolina, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Russell E. Ball, Northwestern University, defeated Sumner Rodman, Harvard, 10—12, 6—4, 6—3.

Raymond F. Antignat, George Washington University, defeated Charles W. Redfield Jr., Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—1.

Wilson Rood, Brooklyn, defeated Nathan Z. Goldberg, Johns Hopkins U., 6—4, 7—9, 6—2.

Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville School, defeated Nathan Ritzenberg, Washington, D. C., 6—0, 6—1.

H. F. Kahn, University of Michigan, defeated Schuyler H. Nickerson, St. Marks, 6—4, 6—2.

Carl G. Nesbitt Jr., McBurney School, defeated Joseph T. Caponigri Jr., De La Salle H. S., 6—3, 6—4.

Jack Behr, Roxbury, defeated James T. Reid Jr., New Utrecht, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

John W. Dietz, Lehigh University, defeated Frank Hutson Jr., Swarthmore College, 6—1, 6—4.

Bernard E. Diamond, Cornell, defeated G. . Dunn, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—7.

P. W. Osborne, Lawrenceville, defeated Stewart F. Forshay, Greenwich H. S., 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Ernest Mitler, New York, defeated Robert B. Weller, Williams College, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Robert Madden, University of Pittsburgh, defeated Herbert Scoville, Yale University, 12—14, 6—4, 8—6.

Gerard B. Podesta, Montclair, N. J., defeated Clarence Dickinson, Cornell University, 6—1, 6—0.

James Fuld, Harvard University, defeated Jack Bitner, Choate School, 6—4, 6—2.

Boys' Singles—First Round

Harold A. Clements, Choate School, defeated Vincent Brecka, Stewart Manor, L. I., 6—1, 6—1.

Bert Salpeter, Far Rockaway, defeated William H. Worrilow Jr., Fessenden School 6—3, 6—2.

Robert A. Low, Choate School, defeated John C. Stewart, Phillips Academy, 6—0, 6—0.

Francis Wood, Port Washington, defeated John Dupont Irving, St. Pauls School, Concord, N. H., 8—6, 6—2.

Thomas H. Maren, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., defeated H. F. Chester Jr., St. George School, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert L. Jordan, Brooklyn, won from Elwood R. Alexander, Phillips Exeter Academy, by default.

Pierce MacGuire, Portsmouth Priory, defeated Judah Lober, New York, 3—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Frank Schiff, New York, defeated Robert B. Ridder, Portsmouth Priory, 6—4, 10—8.

Yeshiva College Takes the Lead In Chess Tournament

Intercollegiate Chess League Standing

College	Matches Won	Tied	Lost	Games Won	Lost
Yeshiva	1	0	0	4	0
Columbia	1	0	0	2½	1½
Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	2
C. C. N. Y.	0	1	0	2	2
New York	0	0	1	1½	2½
Seth Low	0	0	1	0	4

Individual Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
Israel Mowshowitz '34, Yeshiva	1	0
Henry Polachek '34, Yeshiva	1	0
Philip Raymon '35, Yeshiva	1	0
Abraham Polachek '35, Yeshiva	1	0
H. D. Cutler '34, New York	1	0
Herbert Lobel, '34, Columbia	1	0
C. F. Rehberg '34, Columbia	1	0
Walter Jacobs '34, C. C. N. Y.	1	0
Samuel Hoffman '34, C. C. N. Y.	1	0
Edward Paulson '36, Brooklyn	1	0
Jacob Zimmerman '34, Brooklyn	1	0
M. S. Denker '37, New York	½	½
L. G. Greene '35, Columbia	½	½
David Bernstein '35, Columbia	0	1
W. A. Henkin '37, New York	0	1
Samuel Kenigsberg '36, New York	0	1
L. H. Geronimus '35, Seth Low	0	1
Irving Selkoff '35, Seth Low	0	1
Mortimer Traktman '37, Seth Low	0	1
Samuel Hankin '37, Seth Low	0	1
William Jacobson '34, Brooklyn	0	1
Benjamin Ginsberg '37, Brooklyn	0	1
Gabriel Hellman '34, C. C. N. Y.	0	1
Martin Hamermesh '36, C. C. N. Y.	0	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Six local colleges comprised the entire entry list in the intercollegiate chess league championship as the first round was played yesterday, at the Marshall Chess Club. Neither Brown University nor University of Pittsburgh, entrants in former years, put in an appearance.

Yeshiva College won all four of its matches from Seth Low College, with Columbia taking second place as the result of two victories and a draw with New York University. College of the City of New York and Brooklyn College broke even with two victories each. The tournament will continue daily until Saturday.

Board	Yeshiva		Seth Low		Openings
1.	Israel Mowshowitz '34	1	L. H. Geronimus '35	0	Queens Gambit
2.	Henry Polachok '34	1	Irving Selkoff '35	0	Queens Gambit Declined
3.	Philip Raymon '34	1	Mortimer Traktman '37	0	Queens Gambit Declined
4.	Abraham Polachek '35	1	Samuel Hankin '37	0	Queens Gambit Declined
		4		0	
Board	Columbia		New York University		Openings
1.	L. G. Greene '35	½	M. S. Denker '37	½	Queens Gambit Declined
2.	David Bernstein '35	0	H. D. Cutler '34	1	Sicilian
3.	Herbert Lobel '34	1	W. A. Henkin '37	0	Queens Pawn
4.	Charles F. Rehberg '34	1	Samuel Kenigsberg '36	0	Queens Gambit Declined
		2½		1½	
Board	Brooklyn		City College		Openings
1.	William Jacobson '34	0	Walter Jacobs '34	1	English
2.	Edward Paulson '36	1	Gabriel Hellman '34	0	Sicilian
3.	Jacob Zimmerman '34	1	Martin Hamermesh '36	0	French Defense
4.	Benjamin Ginsberg '37	0	Samuel Hoffman '34	1	Queens Pawn
		2		2	

Powerful Sextet Is Representing McGill in Hockey

Canadian Six Has Opened Season With Pair of Easy Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Judging by the outcome of the first two games, McGill University's 1933-34 ice hockey season is going to be a successful one. For in the opening game of the season, Dec. 15, Coach R. B. Bell's sextet scored a 5-to-1 victory over Yale University, and on Dec. 22 easily triumphed over Harvard University by the score of 8 to 1.

The invasion of Harvard has become one of the highlights of the winter season in recent years and the addition of the Yale game to the home schedule has heightened the international aspect of the series greatly. In previous years McGill has visited the larger American centers of college hockey, such as Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton, but until this year Harvard has been the only team of note to make the trip to Montreal.

McGill is represented this year by one of the strongest teams that has worn the red and white in late years. Last year they were only beaten out in the Senior Group race after a gruelling series with Royals and practically the same team that represented McGill in this series and which won the intercollegiate title is back in action. W. I. Nelson Crutchfield '34, who has been one of the outstanding performers for the last three seasons, holds the post of captain this year, succeeding Maurice Powers '34, who has retired as goalie in favor of Hollie E. McHugh '36.

With plenty of defense material available Coach Bell has moved the husky Shawinigan boy up to center ice, flanking him with John J. McGill '34 and Jean P. Elie '37. McGill is one of the best shots in the league and is always well up in the scoring statistics. Elie has been converted into a right winger, deserting his former defensive post to line up on the front rank.

Hugh M. Farquharson '34, Kenneth P. Farmer '34 and T. D. Robertson '34 comprise the second line. Their effective combination efforts have been largely responsible for McGill's success so far this year. Roland Lamb provides relief for both lines.

Allan S. Hall '35, former captain of the University of Alberta team, is an addition to the defense and with Frank J. Shaughnessy and Gordon Meiklejohn '37 composes one of the best defenses in the league. Hollie McHugh is an able successor to Maurice Powers in the nets.

Harvard has always offered stiff opposition to McGill in their annual meetings, but have not beaten McGill in Montreal since the spring of 1931, when they registered a 2-to-0 victory over the team that later went on to win the Quebec championship in the hectic series with St. Francis Xavier. The fact that the Canadian code of rules has been changed to allow the use of the forward pass which has been prevalent in the professional game for some years, has made things more even, as the American college teams have been using rules similar to those of the professional circuits for some time, and in previous years the difference has caused some difficulty.

McGill's chief bid for hockey fame this year will be made through the Senior Group, with the possibility that the intercollegiate league may be revived to open another avenue to the playdowns. Nevertheless the international series remains an outstanding feature, particularly from a social point of view.

Chicago Defeats N. Y. Americans As Boston-Toronto Tie

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	3	6	31	23	23
Detroit	9	2	7	40	43	20
Rangers	7	4	5	27	23	18
Boston	8	2	8	39	40	18
Canadian Division						
Toronto	12	2	3	62	26	26
Canadiens	8	2	8	31	32	18
Ottawa	6	3	9	39	36	15
Montreal	4	4	9	25	46	12
Americans	2	4	11	33	58	8

Results Dec. 26

Boston 2, Toronto 2, overtime.
Chicago 2, Americans 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Chicago administered another defeat to New York Americans, by a score of 2 to 1, last night, strengthening its hold on first place in the United States division standing of the National Hockey League. Several former local stars, headed by Lionel Conacher were prominent against their one-time associates, Conacher was especially effective on defense, playing his best hockey for many seasons.

Two goals within a minute of each other balanced accounts in the first session. McVeigh hit the post and then Picketts scored for Americans, and Couture took a pass from Gottselig almost from the face off.

Both sides had good opportunities to score in the second session, but neither succeeded, though Chicago used four forwards when Picketts was penalized for tripping.

Chicago went into the lead near the start of the third session, when Tommy Cook scored from an individual dash. Americans later used a five-forward attack, but Gardiner held them. The summary:

Chicago	Americans
Thompson, Sheppard, Gottselig, lw	rw, Burke, Martin, Picketts
Romnes, T. Cook, Leswick, Gottselig, c	c, Conn, Himes, McVeigh, Burke
March, McFadyen, Couture, Kendall, rw	lw, Klein, Jackson, Gross, McVeigh
Conacher, Abel, ld	rd, Dutton, Doran, Himes
Jenkins, Dutkowski, T. Cook, rd	ld, Brydge, Murray, McVeigh
Gardiner, g	g, Worters

Score—Chicago 2, Americans 1. Goals—Couture, T. Cook for Chicago; Picketts for Americans. Assists—Gottselig for Chicago. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. S. Stewart. Times—Three 20m. periods.

Toronto and Boston played to a 2-to-2 tie score in their third National Hockey League encounter of the season last night before a small attendance of 3000 due to storm conditions. The tie placed the locals even with Rangers in the American group standing and increased Leafs' lead in the Canadian group to eight points.

The veteran Nels Stewart provided the scoring power for the locals, beating Hainsworth with Clapper assisting in the first period and teaming with Barry and Beattie in the second goal late in the third session. Sands scored first for Toronto aided by Clancy and Thoms. Conacher netted the other goal assisted by Primeau.

Boston	Toronto
Beattie, Siebert, Gracie, lw	rw, Sands, Conacher, Doraty
Stewart, Barry, Chapman, c	c, Thoms, Primeau, Boll
Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith, rw	lw, Kilrea, Jackson, Cotton
Smith, Hitchman, Barry, ld	rd, Levinsky, Clancy
Clapper, Lane, rd	ld, Day, Hollett
Thompson, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 2, Toronto 2. Goals—Stewart, Beattie for Boston; Sands, Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Clapper, Stewart, Barry for Boston; Clancy, Thoms, Primeau for Toronto. Officials—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Morristown Sextet Wins

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—A 3-to-2 victory was scored by the Morristown, N. J., school ice hockey team in its initial match at Villars, Switz., against the Champery ice hockey team, according to a cable message yesterday from George H. Tilghman, headmaster of the school and coach of the team. The Morristown team is making the first invasion of Europe by an American schoolboy ice hockey squad. The team sailed Dec. 15.

Wentzel Breaks a Record

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—Oscar Wentzel broke his own South American record for the javelin throw, of 62 meters, 35 centimeters, yesterday.

'Buzzie' and 'Sistie' Have Grand Party Over at 'Gramp' and 'Gramma's' House

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—A "toy lady" who knew songs about new shoes, animal crackers, toy balloons, the gingerbread man, and other things children like was the center of attraction at the party which "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall, grandchildren of the President gave at the White House yesterday.

About 60 youngsters gathered around her in the East Room while she transformed herself from a drum major into a street cleaner, back into a bunny rabbit and a dozen other characters. She sang to them about "Mary Virginia Ursula Ella, who had for Christmas a lovely umbrella"; in fact it was so lovely that when she went out in the rain she put it under her coat so it wouldn't get wet.

She sang about a little boy who liked ice cream and cake and candy but best of all he liked new shoes! She dressed up like a chrysanthemum which doesn't like to have its hair combed. And she showed the youngsters how to make their fingers represent "Piggie Wig" and "Piggy Wee," hungry pigs as pigs could be.

Two of the tunes were compositions of Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, who set to music the "Raggedy Ann" verses of Johnny Gruelle. The "Toy Lady," illustrated one with a real "Cookie Bush" and for the other she wore a long calico dress like that of Raggedy Ann about whom she said, "I love every wrinkle in Raggedy Ann and that's why she's smiling at me."

There was one request that was made of the toy lady. It came from the grandmother of "Sistie" and "Buzzie," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who asked that the military side of the one song about a soldier be not played up. She said she did not believe in giving children toy soldiers or in picturing military drilling attractively to them.

The White House was attractively decorated with poinsettias, lilies and Christmas greens. In addition to a large tree in the East Room there was a good-sized family tree in the second floor corridor.

"Sistie" and "Buzzie" helped to fill up the short intermission by passing animal crackers to their guests. "Sistie" had requested the State Dining Room for the real "party" which was to be supper, beginning with cereal and ending with ice cream and cake. The President was invited by "Sistie" to come in and greet her guests some time in the afternoon. Before they went home each was to get a toy from the large Christmas tree in the East Room and a balloon.

Of all the gifts that "Sistie" received she liked best of all a drum with which she marched up and down the corridors of the stately old mansion. "Buzzie" chose a mouth organ as his favorite gift.

The real name of the "Toy Lady" is Miss Wendy Marshall who came down from New York for the occasion. Her accompanist was Miss Mardeleine Marshall.

Byrd Ship Proceeds After 40-Hour Delay

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, OFF ANTARCTICA, Dec. 27 (By Mackay Radio)—(AP)—With the lifting of a fog that caused a 40-hour delay, the expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd proceeded yesterday toward Little America.

The delay, however, made possible several investigations, among them a sounding which showed there was no bottom at 9000 feet and a study of green, blue and brown rocks embedded in a broken iceberg which drifted past the ship.

Dr. Charles Gill Morgan, geologist, said the rocks bore evidence of having been broken by heavy masses passing over them and were interesting because no coast had been discovered in the vicinity, 66.30 south latitude and 141.20 west longitude. The iceberg was described as from a fresh water glacier.

Members of the expedition attended a movie on Christmas Day and had a dinner consisting, among other things, of turkey, lobster salad, squash, fruit cake and candy.

English Eat Ontario Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario exports of apples to England have steadily increased, said Mr. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, in a recent statement here. Until Nov. 15 this year, 240,000 barrels were exported, with 220,000 more barrels in cold storage awaiting export until the supply from Nova Scotia in England has been absorbed. In 1930, the total exports were 135,000 barrels, in 1931, 136,000 barrels and in 1932, 209,000 barrels.

Hungarians Triumph

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Following their victory in the tournament for the Swaythling Cup, emblematic of the world team championship for men at table tennis, the Hungarians emphasized their superiority at this game by winning all the titles, excepting the women's singles, in the 1933 world championships, recently concluded here. Gyozo Barna was victorious in the men's singles for the third year in succession, and in partnership with M. Szabados he also took the men's doubles. Paired with Mrs. Sipos in the mixed doubles, Barna was an unsuccessful finalist. The winners were Szabados and Mrs. Mediansky. The women's final match was between Miss Krebsbach, Hungary, and Mrs. Kevnerova, Czechoslovakia. The latter created a great surprise by defeating the Hungarian representative, who had been installed as firm favorite.

Maroons Try Out Forward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 27—Manager John Chick of the Windsor Bull Dogs last night announced the sale of Russell Blinco, center forward, to Montreal Maroons for cash and an unnamed player. The deal is subject to a try out Blinco will have with the Maroons in Montreal this week. Windsor will insist on receiving an experienced player from the Maroons for Blinco, who is one of the leading scorers in the International Hockey League. He came here from Springfield when that club disbanded last winter and was signed as a free agent.

Dunlap Wins Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27—George T. Dunlap Jr. of the Pomonok Country Club won the qualifying round gold medal in the midwinter golf tournament here yesterday with a card of 72. It was the first tournament the national amateur champion had competed in since winning that title at Cincinnati last fall.

South Australia Wins

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Dec. 27 (By Canadian Press)—South Australia defeated Queensland by eight wickets in their interstate cricket match concluded here yesterday. In the match between New South Wales and Victoria, continuing at Melbourne, Don Bradman ran up a total of 187, not out.

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The Home Forum

Portholes and Progress

I WAS turning over the pages of the Rev. Mr. Watson's translation of Quintilian the other day, a dusty old volume of the *Institutes of Oratory*—not because I have aspirations to become an orator, much less a pleader at the bar of justice, but because I was thinking of retiring it in favor of a more useful, though not necessarily a more distinguished work. Had I been tempted to try the law, I might have done ar worse than to study the sound and practical advice of this eminent contemporary of St. Paul. Quintilian knew the tricks. He prefaces his chapters on the correct use of words by telling us in confidence that a judge's thoughts are liable to wander. "We must take care not merely that he understands us, but that he is unable NOT to understand us." We must do this by "perspicuity"—and that means, the proper use of words.

He draws up genealogical trees for words. Vertex, for example, means water whirling round; then, anything whirling round; then, hair twisting round in a coil on top of the head; then, the top of the head itself; then, the highest peak of a hill—and so on. With such clarification, our language "will strike his (the judge's) mind as the rays of the sun strike the eyes, even though his attention be not immediately fixed upon it."

As I read on, I could not help thinking that some of this Roman barrister's care and precision of speech might have done us good service today. Prolific word-users as we are, the dictionaries, except at cross-word puzzle hour, seem to remain closed on their stands, while we go about our hurried way, vague as a bemoidered judge on the meanings of the heavy words we hear and use. Rarely can I guess the intended meaning of the word "spiritual" as it appears. "Nostalgia," tripping out at every turn, must be near tripping clean off the branch ends of its tree. "Cosmic" and "Romantic" raise many a doubt. "Humanism" and "Humanitarianism" are an uncertain pair of collaterals. As for "progress" . . . !

* * *

Having during the past summer attended a great fair dedicated to the genius of Progress itself, I had hoped to have returned equipped to trap this illusive word—but only an honest confession can explain the why and wherefore of my meager success. "Progress," in its conventional meaning, should be fairly simple. Quintilian might have produced an arrangement such as: First, going forward (say, along the street); then, going forward in less concrete ways (say, practicing mathematics or playing the flute); then, doing better business. Then, driving for a broader connotation, general improvement of all humanity—in knowledge, invention, art, culture and spiritual growth. At any rate, with some such idea of the word I strolled round the fair, and, being interested in houses and wishful to see the kind of dwelling I might have to call my home a few years hence, I walked into two exhibits—the one superlatively modern, the other a trifle ultramodern. The latter was a rotund affair. Its walls were entirely of glass, standing wide open all round to the full flood of the light of day. The former had walls of solid wood—not a porthole for the passage of light. Illumination within, both day and night, came from invisible electric lamps in a thick milky glow. Here they were, both houses in the forefront of "progress," the Montagues forbidding all fenestral embellishments, the Capulets, across the way, enjoining complete transparency! Could progress, too, be derived from vertex?

* * *

It was a grim choice. Standing in the house of glass, I felt an instinctive yearning for a substantial, opaque wall. The all-glass is indeed exhilarating. It is delightful to rub noses with the elements in that glassy turret. But it would suit only one of my moods and no others. After a day in the country, or in the city, I need a hidden corner to settle in with the little bundle of tastes, talents, hopes, opinions, convictions, accumulated during the years, that forms my real valuables. One can always make shift to carry the bundle about—over the fields or through crowded cities—but, for opening it out at ease, I need the shelter and inspiration of dark walls. The good things from primitive days have more often descended to us, not from the knights and yeomen who supped and sat at common tables, but from the seclusion of the monastic cell.

Across the way, in the windowless house, other doubts arose. Something was missing—possibly the daylight, but I think, rather, the window itself. Thoughts are not all our own; they belong also to infinity. They must wing their way to infinity and back and they like a window to fly through. Windowless walls would seem to me a sinister closing in. I need my window to look out upon infinity.

Yet both Montagues and Capulets contrive a good cause for their respective houses. If you would listen to what Diana Merion would call, their "plush of speech," their persuasive pæans, you would learn from the man of glass that "progress" has at last found a way to give you the full light of day all round your dwelling. You need less artificial light. Sun, moon, stars—all have free entry—so, too, the hills, trees, fields—all nature. From the man of the milky ray you would hear that his soft, insinuating light never fails. Let the thunder clouds roll up outside, let the earth be gloomy or damp and drear with a dripping fog—inside all is merry and bright in that steadfast, milky glow.

* * *

Nevertheless, back in the pre-plush days of horsehair upholstery and antimacassars, of brick walls, pierced by small-paned windows, where we sat and watched the life of the town passing below and the crows nesting in the elms across the field with the distant church towers peering through a gap between the trees, we accepted the changing lights and seasons as part of the life of things. We welcomed the sun when his rays, shot with dancing dust, came slanting through to the floor, and we accepted the dull days that turned us to our fireside, our books and ourselves. Perhaps our moods changed with the weather—that seemed right, too—for nature, it is said, "is a mirror of the moods of the mind." We warmed to our sunny days all the more keenly for the spell of heavy skies that went before.

But this "progress" is at work and cannot be ignored. The Capulets, with an idealism turned to glass, have it that progress lies glassward. "If the world were deprived of window glass today," says an American glass authority, "civilization would be turned back at least five hundred years." And the Montagues, with ideals running to electric illuminant, shout as loudly: "Civilization decrees: 'Away with windows, switch on the lights.'" Can it be that both Montague and Capulet have confined their progress to that earlier branch of the tree that looks to sectional improvement—or even merely to better business—and have overlooked the larger progress that seems to be the progress proper—the progress that deals with the growth and welfare of all humanity? A hundred years hence, or more, when the sage measures the progress of this era in terms of all humanity, is he not likely to call "a plague o' both your houses"? I doubt whether the glass business or the electrical business, useful as they both are, will count for anything vital in the measuring. Have the people lifted themselves above the days of excessive wealth and excessive poverty? Have they lifted themselves above inordinate ambition and greed, both individual and national—so that individuals and nations alike have learned to make sacrifices for the common good? Has the level of cultural and artistic appreciation risen? Has a sane way of living been found so that a full and enriched life is possible for all? Has humanity, in short, become less earthy? Has it lifted its head to higher motives? I should expect these to be the test of true progress rather than the advancement of this industry or that invention.

And, if progress deals with the general good, my suggestion would be that the Montagues and Capulets gather at a round table, like the knights of old, and blend their wares for the benefit of all, adopting for their motto the words of that most Christian of pagans, Marcus Aurelius: "All things intertwine one with another, in a holy bond: scarce one thing is disconnected from another. In due coördination they combine for one and the same order. For the world-order is one made out of all things, and God is one pervading all."

H. J. S.

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A Westmorland "Boon-Day": From a Charcoal Drawing by Beryl Clay

One Historian Commends Another

My Dear Motley,—I am much obliged to you for the copy of the "History of the Dutch Republic" which you have been so kind as to send me. A work of that kind is not to be run through in a few days, particularly by one who does his reading chiefly through his ears. I shall take my own time therefore for going thoroughly through the book, which I certainly shall do from beginning to end, notes inclusive. Meantime I have yielded to my impatience of seeing what sort of stuff it is made of by pitching here and there into various places, particularly those with which I am most familiar myself and which would be most likely to try your power as a writer. The result of a considerable amount of reading in this way has satisfied me that you have more than fulfilled the prediction which I had made respecting your labours to the public. Everywhere you seem to have gone into the subject with a scholar-like thoroughness of research, furnishing me on my own beaten track with a quantity of new facts and views, which I was not aware it could present to the reader. . . .

Your descriptions are everywhere graphic and picturesque. One familiar with your romances, will not be surprised at your powers in this way. But yet after all the style for history is as different from what is required for romance as that of a great historical picture is from a scene-painting for a theatre. You prove that you possess both. Your portraiture of character is vigorous and animated, full of characteristic touches, from a pencil that is dipped in the colours of the old masters.

You have laid it on Philip rather hard. Indeed you have whittled him down to such an imperceptible point that there is hardly enough of him left to hang a newspaper paragraph on, much less five or six volumes of solid history as I propose to do. But then you make it up with your own hero, William of Orange, and I comfort myself with the reflection that you are looking through a pair of Dutch spectacles after all. As to the backbone of the work, the unfolding of the great revolution, I am not in a condition to criticize that, as no one can be who has not read the work carefully through. But I have conversed with several, not merely your personal friends, who have done so, and they bear emphatic testimony to the power you have exhibited, in presenting the subject in an original and piquant way to the reader. Indeed you have seen enough of criticism probably from the presses of this country and of England, to satisfy you that the book has made a strong impression upon the public mind and that it must be entirely successful. . . .

With my kindest regards to your wife, believe me, dear Motley,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Prescott.

—From "The Correspondence of JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY."

The Rhythm That Lightens Japanese Labor

Wherever I go there is perceptible in the hum of the city streets certain noises that are rhythmical. You find that the Japanese workmen hum or sing at their work, and if the work is pounding, stirring with a stick or spoon, or any uniform movement, it is done with an accent and in rhythm. These noises may be a series of grunts, or an actual song. The gold-beaters and fish-choppers always beat and chop with a peculiar tempo. A curious preparation of raw fish has to be rubbed into a paste in a stone mortar. The mortar is on the ground, the pestle is a long pole, the man stands at his work, and he works with great vigor. The movements of stirring are accompanied with a peculiar whistling sound in perfect time to the stirring, which is interrupted by long and short stirs. The blacksmiths have the hammers of the helpers tuned differently, so that an agreeable series of sounds is made, and when four are pounding in rhythm it sounds like a chime of bells. It is a curious trait in their character to lighten the burden of their labors by some pleasant sound or rhythm.—From "Japan Day by Day," by EDWARD S. MORSE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Właściwe Myślenie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WSZYSTKIM badaczom Biblji są znane dzieje Salomona: oni wiedzą, jak Bóg wysłuchał modlitwy jego o mądrość i zrozumienie, jak rządził swem królestwem. Odtąd imię jego łączono przeważnie z mądrością. W tych księgach Biblji, których autorstwo przypisują Salomonowi, niewątpliwie znajdziemy wiele pokarmu dla myśli.

W Przypowieściach Salomonowych znajdujemy oświadczenie o człowieku, że jak kto „myśli w sercu swem, takim jest" (przekład z angielskiego). Jeżeli uchwycimy prawdę, zawartą w tych słowach, zrozumiemy, iż winniśmy dawać baczenie na swoje myśli, uważać, gdzie one przebywają i do czego dążą, ponieważ wcześniej czy później mogą one znaleźć swój wyraz w czynie. Wielu swe choroby i nieszczęścia przypisuje jakiemuś zewnętrznemu wpływowi. Inni zaś wierzą, że planety są odpowiedzialne za wszelkie ich zło i błędy, ponieważ sądzą, że odpowiedzialność za temperament człowieka ciąży na dacie i czasie narodzenia się jego. Inni mogą też mniemać, że otoczenie tamuje ludzki postęp. Niektórzy znów wierzą, że pewna okoliczność, której opanować nie są w stanie, jest przeciwna im i ich pomyślności.

Zwolennik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej przedewszystkiem dowiaduje się, że musi on sprostować swoje myślenie. Prędko on poznaje, że człowiek posiada od Boga daną mu władzę i że żaden pozorny zły wpływ nie stanowi o jego losie. Przeto poznaje on, że to, co sam przyjmuje jako prawdziwe, wywiera wpływ na jego doświadczenie.

W zasadniczym podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma świętego) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „umysł śmiertelny widzi to, w co on wierzy tak pewnie, jak i wierzy w to, co widzi. On czuje, widzi i słyszy swe własne myśli" (str. 86). Często słyszymy, jak Chrześcijanin Naukowiec dzięki składa za uzdrowienie jego „wierzenia" w jakieś cierpienie. To wyrażenie może się wydawać dziwnem tym, co nie są zaznajomieni z naukami Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej; ale jest to tylko sposób wyrażenia wdzięczności za sprostowanie nieprawdziwego myślenia. Przypuśćmy, że uczyniliśmy ogólny przegląd wszystkich znanych nam ludzi. Według wszelkiego prawdopodobieństwa znaleźlibyśmy kilka wypadków, kiedy zdrowa osoba choć cokolwiek obawia się choroby, może nawet mówi o niej, opisuje jej objawy albo spodziewa się jej przejawienia się. Fakultet lekarski przyznaje, że obawa przed chorobą czyni człowieka podatniejszym do jej przyjęcia. Czyż nie jest więc słuszne przypuszczenie, że jest to również prawdziwe i w innych dziedzinach życia? Grzeszne myśli i pożądanie tego, co jest zupełnie materjalne i poniżające, oddziaływują na widoki życia, a ich skutkiem są odpowiednie czyny, ponieważ cały ton naszego myślenia jest zniżony. Podobnież osoba, która mocno wierzy w to, że tylko złe rzeczy mogą jej się przytrafić, a dobre zawsze ją omijają, skłonna jest do mniemania, iż jej doświadczenia są ciasne i bezbarwne.

Ponieważ wydaje się, że nasz sposób myślenia jest nam wrodzony, zmiana jego może wydawać się trudną. Atoli czerpmy otuchę z oznajmienia Nauczyciela: „Jam przyszedł, aby (owce moje) żywot miały, i obficie miały". Jest to orędzie Boże, wystosowane do każdej jednostki, uroczyste oświadczenie każdemu z nas na tę godzinę. Miejmy w pamięci cudowne dzieła Jezusa. On wyzwolił ludzi z wszelkiego rodzaju niewoli; on uzdrawiał grzech, chorobę i nędzę; on uciszył szalejące żywioły; on przezwyciężył śmierć. A następcom swym przykazał iść i czynić podobnież. Gdybyśmy się zastanowili nad tem, co myślimy w sercach swoich, czyż większość z nas nie przekonałaby się, że dla posłuszeństwa jego nakazowi przedewszystkiem ona powinna zmienić swój sposób myślenia. Całe podłoże naszej myśli powinno ugruntować się na czemś całkiem niepodobnem do niestałych śmiertelnych wierzeń.

W Science and Health (Wiedza a Zdrowie) Mrs. Eddy nadaje nam kierunek, w którym możemy osiągnąć właściwą oporę: „Zrozumienie bytu naukowego i uzdrawiania boskiego, jak je Chrystus rozumiał, zawiera w sobie doskonałe Pryncypjum a ideę, —Boga doskonałego a człowieka doskonałego,—jako podstawę myśli i demonstracji" (str. 259). Praca, oparta na tej podstawie, istotnie zmieni nasz pogląd na życie. Odpowiednio do swego coraz lepszego rozumienia prawdy, zawartej w tym ustępie, zapanujemy nad każdą przeciwnością. Kiedy skierujemy swe myślenie na tę niezawodną podstawę doskonałości, to przekonamy się, że mamy możność kierowania swem życiem zapomocą określonej, niezawodnej reguły. Jest to jedyny sposób rozwikłania komplikacyj, wynikających ze śmiertelnego, błędnego myślenia i wyzwolenia się z jego więzów. Bóg nieskończony, który jest dobry, nie mógł mieć innej miary, niż doskonałość. Zatem będziemy w możności demonstrowania tego, że prawo jedynego Boga doskonałego musi być prawem harmonji i postępu.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Messina Lemons

It would seem natural, remembering the beauty of Taormina,—its unrivaled position between mountain and sea, and the towering grace of its ruined Greek amphitheater—that I should write of these. Alas! In spite of the perfection of our objective, when I recall that drive from Messina, I think only of lemons! They remain a vivid and fragrant memory. Everywhere splendid orchards, everywhere masses of dark and shining green, the straight, slender trunks, clusters of pointed leaves, and then those oval, pendulous globes of golden light!

Are there any lemons, I wonder, like those of Messina? Ample in dimension, fragrant with aromatic and refreshing perfume, magnificent in their curved beauty, and clear, delicate color, it seemed as if we talked of nothing else. But could we help it, as we passed acre after acre of shining gold and green and polished leaves, the pendant fruit gleaming amongst the dark foliage. In spite of the loveliness of those long miles between the mountains, half hidden by drifting clouds; in spite of the curving shore all flashing foam, and the changeful iridescence of blue-green waves, the lemon orchards thrust themselves upon our attention.

After a while, it seemed that our exclamations of admiration reached the ears of chauffeur and guide; and drew from them the information (at least so we understood it) that there are three crops of lemons annually, but that the foreign markets at the moment were so low it was hardly worth while to harvest and pack the fruit. Sad it was to us to feel that this abundant wealth of fruit was comparatively worthless. And this may have explained the reason why we ourselves reaped that day so rich a harvest.

There came a turn in the road where, on our return journey, the trees which bordered the road seemed literally weighed down with luscious fruit. To our astonishment, the taxi was abruptly drawn up while chauffeur and guide launched themselves with amazing speed in the direction of the orchard. In another minute they were climbing the trees with cheerful shouts, pulling the fruit, and flinging it to the ground to be collected later; calling to each other, and going off into peals of laughter! Presently they returned, arms laden with sprays heavy with golden lemons. We sat knee deep in green and gold. No protests availed to stem the tide of this munificence; they would listen to none of our expressions of anxiety lest what we were taking away was not lawfully ours. Rapidly ejaculated satisfaction at our pleasure was all we could extract from our friends. All that was left us was to rejoice over the spoils!

But how to carry them aboard our boat? It would certainly not be an easy matter to convey the delightful tangle of branches in our arms, cumbered as we already were with field-glasses and the purchases we had made in Taormina's shops. The problem presented no difficulties to our companions. We pulled up in a village. Friendly shouts brought forth an elderly man who was dispatched into the house, and who shortly returned carrying two enormous round market baskets. These our guide seized and struck a bargain with the owner. An interested crowd gathered round as the baskets were filled with fruitful branches, and we drove away pursued by friendly adieus. One may wonder what appearance we made as we boarded the ship, each staggering beneath the weight of an enormous basket! A fortnight later, when I landed at Southampton, my basket was still not empty. As I carried it ashore, a lemon fell out and went rolling down the quay ahead of me. O golden treasure! Joyous memory of a day in Sicily!

F. M. R.

In the Country

When winter comes, the kettle hums
And pine knots crack in all the fires,
While out of doors the north wind strums
Its 'cello of electric wires.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

Thinking Rightly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL students of the Bible are familiar with the story of Solomon and how his prayer to rule his kingdom with wisdom and understanding was answered. His name has since been especially connected with wisdom. Certainly we may find much food for thought in the books of the Bible attributed to his authorship.

In Proverbs we find the statement of a man that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." When we grasp the truth contained in these words, we shall realize the need to watch our thoughts; to note where they are dwelling and where they are tending, for sooner or later they may be expressed in action. Many people attribute their sicknesses and misfortunes to some outside influence. Others may believe the planets are responsible for their ills and failures, the date and time of one's birth being held responsible for one's temperament. Or, perhaps, environment may be deemed to be hampering one's progress. With some there is the belief that continually some circumstance over which they have no control is against them and their welfare.

One of the first things an adherent of Christian Science learns is that he must correct his thinking. He soon learns that man has God-given dominion, and that no seeming evil influence controls his destiny. He learns, therefore, that what he himself accepts as true affects his experience.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 86): "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts." One often hears Christian Scientists giving thanks for the healing of a "belief" in some trouble. While the term may sound peculiar to those not familiar with the teachings of Christian Science, it is merely a way of expressing gratitude for the correction of some false thinking. Suppose we took a general survey of all the people we know. We should, in all probability, find several instances where a person who is healthy is at least somewhat afraid of sickness, perhaps talking about it and describing its symptoms or expecting to manifest it. The medical faculty admit that to fear a disease renders one more liable to it. Is it not reasonable, then, to suppose that this is true in other departments of life? Sinful thoughts and the desire for what is grossly material and debasing affect our outlook on life and result in corresponding actions, because the whole tone of our thinking is lowered. Likewise, the person who firmly believes that only bad things are going to happen to him, that good things always pass him by, is apt to find his experiences narrow and drab.

It may seem difficult to change our way of thinking, because it seems inherent. Let us, however, take courage from the Master's message, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This is God's message to each individual, a message to each of us at this hour. Let us remember the wonderful works of Jesus. He delivered men out of every kind of bondage; he healed sin, sickness, and poverty; he stilled the raging elements; he overcame death. And he commanded his followers to go and do likewise. If we were to consider what we are thinking in our hearts, would not most of us see that in order to obey his injunction one of the first things that needs to be done is to change our thinking? The whole basis of our thought needs to be founded on something very different from unstable mortal beliefs.

Mrs. Eddy gives us direction for obtaining the right basis when she says on page 259 of Science and Health, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." To work from this basis will indeed change our outlook on life. As we understand more and more the truth contained in this passage, we shall gain dominion over each and every adverse condition. We shall see that by getting our thinking on to this sure basis of perfection we shall be able to guide our lives by a definite, unfailing rule. It is the only way by which we can disentangle the complications arising out of mortal, erroneous thinking, and free ourselves from its bondage. The infinite God, who is good, could have no other standard than perfection. Thus we shall be able to demonstrate that the law of the one perfect God must be that of harmony and progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

At Bordighera

Net-menders
Stone beach—
Strong men bending
To mend gaping meshes;
Bronzed hands in rhythmic ritual
Of toil.

Gull-craft
Gray gulls
Spin translucent
Spray into frail mist-shrouds;
An intricate weaving—foam pale,
Bird-free!

Campanili
One floats
In tones of gold,
Touching the amber air
As tender fingers stroke a tress
Of hair.

One falls
Through heavy air,
Leaden-toned, immanent,—
Then slowly speaks in syllables
Of prayer.

—JEWELL MILLER, in "Mountain Water."

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Holding Up Well After Uneven Period

Moderate Gains Are Made by Some of Most Active Issues

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The stock market picked up speed and courage today, absorbing a substantial volume of belated year-end tax selling and, at the same time, rallying some of the recently depressed leaders.

The turnover in equities during the early hours was about three times that of yesterday, with several blocks of 10,000 shares appearing. The utilities made the best recovery.

Late advances of 1 to 2 points or so were shown by U. S. Smelting, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Chrysler and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

U. S. Steel held steady, but U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Sugar Refining and International Silver reacted 1 to 2.

Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Cahs Transactions

With the bulk of the selling expected to be out of the way at the close of business today—transactions must be on a cash basis during the remainder of the week—the eyes of Wall Street were again turning toward Washington and the forthcoming session of Congress.

Some financial quarters were confident that President Roosevelt will devote a sizable portion of his annual message to the monetary situation.

Various politico-economic observers were of the opinion that the President would request specific monetary legislation which might permit the Treasury to recall some $4,300,000,000 of gold stocks from the Federal Reserve banks if there is to be a subsequent devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold to between 50 and 60 per cent of its former parity.

The sustained improvement in the foreign trade field was cheering to industrial analysts. The figures on November exports and imports, just issued, showed the former totaled $184,000,000 compared with $138,834,000 in the like month last year while the latter aggregated $128,000,000 compared with $104,468,000 in November, 1932.

Bond Market Irregular

Price movements were irregular with trading in limited volume in the bond market today. Some interest was shown in a few issues in response to factors which were favorably interpreted.

Certain of the steel company bonds were taken at higher prices, apparently in connection with the more optimistic feeling on the industry's outlook as mirrored in the mid-week trade reviews.

U. S. Governments continued steady in the early trading, and some of the Treasury issues added slightly to yesterday's gains.

In the industrial division the best performers were Armour & Co. 4½s, Gulf States Steel 5½s, Goodyear 5s, Texas Corp. 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Prime utilities held well, and lower priced members of the group were slightly irregular.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	¾%	1%	1%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper ...	1¼%	1¾%	1¾%
Bar silver	43¾c	43½c	38¾c
Time loans—			
30 days	¾@1	¾@1	½
90 days	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
4 months ...	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	1
5-6 months ..	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days.	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ¼	1	@	⅞
4 months	¾@ ⅝	⅞@ ⅝	1	@	⅞
6 months	1 @ ⅞	⅞@ ¾	1¼	@	1¼

London Quotations

Short bills ...	¾@ ⅛	⅞@ ⅝			1	
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅛	⅝@ ½	1	@	1	
Bar gold	126s 5d	126s 4d			128s 6d	
Bar silver	18¾d	18⅞d			18⅞d	

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1¼%	1½%			3%	
Com paper ..	1¾@2	2	@	2½		

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City ..	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis ..	3½	London	2
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ...	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
San Francisco ..	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	2	Rome	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Prague	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	8
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	3
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.12	$5.15½	$4.8665
Cables	5.12⅛	5.15⅜	4.8665
France—franc ..	.0614¼	.0619½	.0392
Belgium—belga ..	.2185	.2195	.139
Italy—lira	.0822	.0828	.0526
Germany—mark .	.3745	.3729	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1775	.1800	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0465	.0467	.0296
Denmark—krone .	.2283	.2785	.268
Finland—finm'k .	.0231	.0231	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0090	.0091	.0120
Holland—florin ..	.6305	.6273	.402
Hungary—pengo .	.2560	.2560	.1749
Norway—krone ..	.2568	.2576	.268
Poland—zloty	.1770	.1795	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0464	.0467	.0442
Roumania—leu ..	.0097	.0098	.0596
Sweden—krona ..	.2636	.2645	.268
Spain—peseta	.1289	.1292	.193
Switz'l'd—franc ..	.3020	.3030	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0216	.0219	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.3762½	.3800	*
Shanghai—dol	.3387½	.3387½	*
India—rupee	.3853	.3853	.3650
Japan—yen	.3110½	.4984	.4984
Java—florin	.6350	.6350	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso ..	.5050	.5050	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol ..	.6025	.6025	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3334	.3450	.4245
Brazil—milreis ..	.0855	.0855	.1196
Chile—peso	.0986	.0986	.12185
Peru—sol	.2212½	.2212½	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.7512½	.7512½	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.4985

*Curreney in China cents per silver dollar 4se Hong Kong and Shanghai,

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.27	Last Dec.26
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	5900	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21⅜	8	2	Adams Millis	100	17	16½	16½	17¼
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
8¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
11¾	5⅞	.60	Affiliated prod	3400	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
112	47½	3⅜	Air Reduction	1500	99½	98	98⅛	98
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	1800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	27900	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	21¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	7800	3⅛	3	3	3
21⅝	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	4200	5½	5⅛	5	5⅜
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	4⅞	4¼	4¾	5⅛
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	17½	17½	17½	..
149⅜	70¾	6§	Allied Chem	4800	146	142	144	144½
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	17¼	16⅜	17	16¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	3000	13	12¾	12¾	13⅛
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	700	25	25	25	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	600	41	39½	41	40¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	25¼	24	24¾	24⅜
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	2400	15½	14¼	15	15
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Notepf	10	38	38	38	..
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3300	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
42½	9½	.60	Am Brawe S&F	600	28¼	26¼	27	26¾
100¾	49½	4	Am Can	5700	98	95½	97¾	96
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	24⅜	23½	24	23½
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	600	37½	36¾	37½	37½
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	900	5	5	5	5
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	600	20	20	20	17¾
51¼	34	3§	Am Chicle	600	46¾	45	46¾	45¾
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	600	2½	2	2½	2
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	6 4800	47¾	46⅛	47	48
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	3300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
13	3⅞	..	Am European	400	5½	5	5¼	5
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	13400	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2700	16⅛	15¼	15¼	15½
35⅝	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	3300	12	11⅜	12	12⅜
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	11	10¼	10½	9⅝
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1400	18¾	18	18⅝	17¾
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	7½	7¼	7¼	..
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	7500	6½	5⅞	6	6⅛
57⅝	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	35½	35	35	..
15½	14¼	..	Am International	5100	7	6⅜	6¾	7⅛
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	30	2	2	2	..
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4200	27⅞	27½	27½	28½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	51	49½	49½	52
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	5100	19⅞	19¾	19	19½
75⅜	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	71	71	71	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	15900	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
41⅞	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	12900	14¼	12½	13⅜	13⅛
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	10800	13½	13	13	11⅝
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	24500	14¼	13¾	14	13⅜
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3600	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18½
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	36	35½	35½	36¾
7¼	⅞	..	Am Seating	400	3¾	3½	3¾	..
1½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	1400	1	1	1	1
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	18½	18½	18½	..
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	44½	42⅞	43⅛	43¾
94	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	600	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	95¼
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3300	20¾	18½	19¼	19
47⅜	30	2½§	Am Stores	600	38¾	35¾	35¾	37
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	46¾	45½	35⅝	47
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	800	104	103½	103½	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	39300	108½	105⅝	107¼	106⅛
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	900	3⅝	3½	2¼	3¾
37⅝	..	..	Am Type F pf	300	8	7½	7½	..
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5400	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	900	51½	50¼	50¼	51½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	900	12½	11¾	12½	12½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	4500	64⅞	62¼	63½	63¼
4⅜	3⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
14¾	3	..	Am Writ Pap pf	900	5¾	5½	5¾	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	500	5½	5½	5½	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	30800	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	600	9½	9¼	9⅛	9
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	18½	17⅜	17½	..
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	1100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	800	26	26	26	26
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	12500	4⅞	4	4¼	4¼
5	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	5400	2¾	2	2	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3300	57½	54	55	54½
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	20	4	4	4	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	20	4½	4½	4½	..
5¼	3	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1¼	..	..	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	10200	11½	10⅝	11⅛	10½
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	48	48	48	48
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	600	47	46	47	47½
80¾	34⅝	..	Atchson T&SF	12300	55¾	53⅜	53⅝	54⅝
74¾	30	3.30	Atchison pf	300	77	76½	76½	76⅞
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2300	39	37¼	38½	37½
23⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	10600	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	1400	37½	35¼	36½	35
83⅛	6	..	Atlas Powder pf	90	82	81	81½	81
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	300	13⅛	11	11	13⅜
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	7200	53⅞	51	52½	52
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	1100	7	7	7	7
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	100	38½	38½	38½	38
10⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	22800	7	6¾	6⅞	7
—B—								
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	7100	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	11
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	33800	22½	21⅜	22½	21⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	8800	25	24½	25	24¾
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	86½	86½	86½	..
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	3300	41	39¾	40½	40
7¾	⅜	..	Barker Bros	150	3	2½	3	2¾
24½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	16	16	16	16
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	6300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2900	9¼	8¾	8⅞	8¾
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut-Pack	200	61	61	61	..
12⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	2300	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛
13	8½	1½	Beneficial Ld Ln	600	14	14	14	14⅜
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10400	16⅛	15⅜	16	15½
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	900	27½	26½	26¾	26¼
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	11700	38½	35⅜	36⅛	35¾
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	900	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64¾
24½	6⅛	..	Bigelow SCanford	300	28½	25¼	27	26⅞
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	3900	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3600	55	53⅛	54¾	53¼
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	30900	19½	18	19¼	18½
21⅜	5½	.25b	Borg Warner	1800	21	19⅝	20⅞	19½
14	3	..	Boston & Maine	500	11	10	10	13⅛
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3900	11¾	10⅝	11½	11
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	12900	33¼	32	32⅞	32
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	4	4	4	5
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2900	62⅞	60	62⅞	60
18½	13¾	..	Brunswick Balke	450	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1600	6¼	6	6¼	6
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	900	9½	9	9½	9⅛
9⅞	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1800	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5½
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	280	23½	22¼	23	24
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	800	3½	3	3	3¼
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	7¼	7	7	7⅛
5	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	1000	2⅝	2½	2⅜	..
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
2	1⅛	..	Burns Bros B cts	100	½	½	½	..
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burraughs Add	3000	15⅝	14¾	15½	15¼
8	1¼	..	Bush Terminal	540	2	2	2	2
4½	1	..	Bush Term deb	200	2½	2	2	2½
8	6	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	170	4½	4½	4½	6½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	300	2½	2	2½	2⅜
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1900	22½	21¼	21¾	21⅜
—C—								
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1300	19	18¼	18½	19¼
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	1
16¼	2	..	Campell Wy&C	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	8½
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	4⅛	4	4	4¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	900	24¾	23½	24	23½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	7100	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
35½	14	1§	Cannon Mills	600	29	28½	28½	28½
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4½
61	42	4	Caro Clinch & O	300	60	60	60	..
29⅜	5½	.12½	Case Thresh	1600	67⅝	65½	66⅝	66½
86¼	41	..	Case Thresh pf	100	66½	66	66	..
29⅜	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	2100	24⅞	23½	24⅞	23⅝
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex v.t.c.	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	12500	36⅜	34	35	35½
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	..
12¾	1½	..	Celotex pf	30	5	3⅝	3⅝	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	30¼	30	30¼	29
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	400	62¼	60	62¼	..
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	7	6⅜	7	..
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	10	82	82	82	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9200	35½	34¼	34¾	34¾
7⅜	1	..	Certain-TeTed	200	3¼	3	3	3
30¼	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	1100	34⅜	32½	34¾	42¼
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4800	39⅝	38¾	38¾	39
8	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1400	1⅝	1	1½	2
75	13⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2¾
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2100	6¼	6	6	6⅛
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	18700	7¼	6⅝	7	6⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	17500	6½	5⅞	6¼	6¼
34⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	12⅜	10½	12⅜	11¼
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¾
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
12	2	..	Chi StP Min&O pf	100	4	3¼	3¼	3½
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
22⅜	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	1000	6⅞	6½	6⅝	7
54⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	45800	54¾	52½	53¾	52⅝
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	200	1	1	1	..
14⅛	5	.25b	Clark Equipment	50	8½	8½	8½	9
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	38	38	38	38¼
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3100	10⅜	9⅝	10	9¾
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	18⅞	18¼	18½	18¼
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	25	7	7	7	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3900	3½	2⅞	3¼	3¼
54	9	..	Colo F & I pf	190	10	9	10	9½
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	30	30	30	30
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	105	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¼
30	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	2100	11⅞	10⅝	11¼	10⅜
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	700	51	50	50¼	50¼
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	61	59	60	59
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	1700	18½	18	18⅜	18¼
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	120	90	89	89	..
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	37½	37½	37½	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2200	34⅜	33¾	34	34½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	90	90	90	90⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	23400	30½	29½	29¾	29¾
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	52900	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1½
60½	17⅜	6	Conduit & S 6pf	2300	20⅜	18	20½	17⅝
11	3	1	Conde Nast Pub	300	8	7¼	8	..
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1000	23½	23	23½	23
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
14¾	5⅛	..	Consol Film I pf	500	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
64½	34	3	Consol Gas	23600	36¼	34½	35½	34½
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	2300	83	81½	83	81½
5½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1200	2	1½	1½	1½
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	16700	10⅜	10	10½	10¼
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1800	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
10¼	1½	..	Container A	1100	6½	6⅜	6½	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	900	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	6300	1	¾	⅞	⅞
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	900	46½	46½	46½	47
78⅞	35¼	2½	Cont Can	6800	73¾	72¼	73½	72¼
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	7¾	6½	6½	7½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	23⅝	22½	22½	23½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2100	1½	1	1	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9500	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	17
90⅜	45¾	3	Corn Products	2100	74¼	71½	73⅝	72¼
7½	2¾	..	Coty	1300	3½	3⅝	3⅝	4
39½	23	2§	Cream of Wheat	900	27¼	27	27	27¼
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2800	30	28¾	28⅞	29
53	16	4	Crown Will P 1pf	20	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
37	9	..	Crucible Steel	900	21	20	20½	20½
4⅜	1½	..	Cuba Co	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	3½	3½	3½	..
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅜
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	450	20	18⅜	20	18¾
59½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	2500	36½	35⅝	36	36
—D—								
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	500	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	1½	..	Debenhams	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
18¾	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	11¼	11

Financial: News and Comment

Use of Taxation To Remedy Social Defects Opposed

Chamber Challenges Congress—Says Sole Object Is Revenue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the nation's largest business organization, has challenged the right of Congress to attempt to correct social defects or economic abuses through taxation.

Fred H. Clausen, Horicon, Wis., manufacturer, chairman of the committee on federal taxation of the chamber, submits this belief to the House Ways and Means Committee as the "business viewpoint" on taxation.

Before stating the chamber's opinion on specific points, opposing additional taxes on dividends, maintenance of depreciation deductions and reduction of capital gains and losses rates among other things, Mr. Clausen said:

"The object of taxation is to produce revenue. The penalizing of particular methods of doing business or the accomplishment of social reforms are not within its legitimate sphere, nor should it be influenced by prejudice or a spirit of punishment.

"Any deviation from these fundamental principles is not only an abuse of a sovereign right that carries with it the power to destroy but, also operates to defeat the proper purpose of tax legislation, namely, the production of revenues.

"The correction of economic abuses or social defects should not be sought through a revenue measure.

"During and since the war the income tax has been a tremendous revenue producer, bringing in far more money than any other tax.

"This tax is self-assessed. The cooperation of the taxpayer is consequently essential if the tax is to be administered in a satisfactory manner. Even though rates may be high, this cooperation can be maintained provided the taxpayer is convinced that the tax is applied fairly and without discrimination.

"If, however, the taxpayers of the country become convinced that some provisions are essentially unfair, that the tax is applied in a very discriminatory manner or in a spirit of punishment, cooperation will be alienated, administration made increasingly difficult, the revenue meantime reduced, and the tax eventually discredited.

"In view of the dependence which has been placed upon it, the breakdown of the income tax would be disastrous to the Government from a revenue standpoint. In the interest of both the Government and the taxpayers, changes in the income tax laws, especially, should contemplate the elimination of harsh and discriminatory features, and the avoidance of large new burdens and inequities.

"Provisions that are designed to eliminate loopholes in the tax laws and thus to provide additional revenues must be considered in the light of these conditions.

"Business is willing to pay its full share of taxes, but in view of the large and increasing proportion of the total federal taxation which it bears it is particularly important that all changes in the revenue structure should be fair and equitable, with no discrimination, no overdue obstructions of normal business processes nor penalties on legitimate forms of doing business."

Mr. Clausen made a number of specific recommendations to correct various abuses.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 179
A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1934.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer
Boston, December 26, 1933.

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H. Fraser Leith Ray E. Southgate
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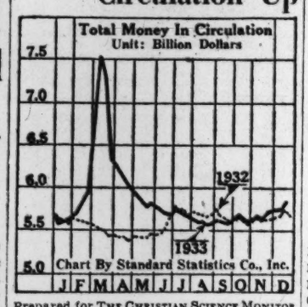
Hubbard 3900
Members Boston Stock Exchange

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS Jan. 2
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

Total Money In Circulation Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL money in circulation, since the banking crisis of last spring, has followed almost the same pattern as in 1932 with circulation right now showing the usual seasonal expansion.

South Carolina Tax Duplications Lead The United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—South Carolina places taxes on 18 different sources which are taxed by the Federal Government, or has more duplications than any other state in the Union, a survey of state and federal taxes shows.

With the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and return of state-taxed liquor to the State, it is expected that the Legislature and Congress will again duplicate in their taxing powers. These taxes are expected to bring South Carolina above any tax duplication record set by any state thus far. The announcement that the federal gasoline tax will be lifted on Jan. 1 will relieve South Carolinians of one duplication.

In Tennessee and Mississippi the state governments tax 13 sources which have already been tapped by the Federal Government There are 12 such tax conflicts in the state of North Dakota, while in Nevada there are only two duplications.

South Carolina has an income tax on both individuals and corporations, which the Federal Government levies on.

Among the other tax duplications in the State are the taxes on inheritances, cigars, cigarettes, gasoline, soft drinks, malt, beer, admission, electrical energy and on trasfers of capital stock.

The Federal Government places sales taxes on tangibles, which the South Carolina government taxes. There are six such taxes.

Sales tax duplications on tangibles in South Carolina are on tobacco, snuff, candy, gum, firearms, sheils, playing cards, issues of bonds and stocks, and deeds of conveyance.

The new education tax bill in this State, which was passed by the last session of the General Assembly, placed still more tax duplications on the books which are not included in this survey.

Questionnaire Sent To Business Men On Federal Acts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—An effort to learn the effects of NRA and other recovery measures on business has been initiated by the United States Chamber of Commerce through a questionnaire to its membership.

The chamber asks for criticism, praise, and suggestions as to modification of the various Roosevelt acts.

Concerning the Blue Eagle, respondents are requested to state what proportion of the employed in community or industry are under such agreement; the frequency of non-observance; what effect the agreements have had on employment, pay rolls and volume of production, and if price increases have evoked serious sales resistance.

The same questions are asked as to employees under industrial codes, and respondents are requested to say whether NRA should be extended. Two questions inquire as to effects on small enterprises and in smaller communities.

As to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Chamber asks to what degree, if any, governmental activity has increased farm purchasing power, and what has been the effect of such increase on transportation, manufacturing, and retail trade.

Inquiries were made also as to the effects of the Farm Credit Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Public Works Administration.

Wool Purchasers Are Buying For Remote Future

Silver Policy Incentive to Stock Up—Boston Market Quiet

The wool buyers in Boston have found little to interest them for immediate purchase this week. This is not strange at the end of the year, especially in view of the fact that there is a very considerable weight of tops and yarns which have been sold and still are awaiting shipping instructions.

Nevertheless, interest is displayed in offerings of wool and by-products of wool for the more remote future. The President's silver policy at last week-end was an incentive for some buyers who had relinquished options on wool to attempt to obtain them once more. But of more importance than this, perhaps, is the evident desire of the woolen mills to keep well posted on the movement of scoured wool and by-products.

Evidently, there is some reason on the part of the woolen mills to look for a good heavyweight season, in view of the high prices which must be asked for worsted cloths.

Medium Wools Active

The movement in scoured medium wools, especially in scoured pulled wools of B grade, to which we called attention last week, broadened out during the last week-end to comprise some 20,000 bags, or about 2,000,000 pounds of scoured wools, which, considering the type of wool, would have amounted to about double that quantity of wool in the grease. This included gray Bs stained Bs and white Bs.

For the gray B supers around 63@65 cents was paid for the most part, and occasionally a cent or so more for a particularly attractive gray wool, while the stained Bs sold mostly in the range of 65@70 cents, and chiefly at 67@68 cents. In this range, 63@70 cents, most of the business was done, and this fact more or less confirms the belief that the bulk of the business done was to cover United States Government contracts.

In wools suited to worsted uses, there has been some recent movement, though not large.

Territory and Texas fine wools of good length in the original bags are quoted up to 87@88 cents, clean basis, and strictly staple fine territory at 86@90 cents, with average fine wools at about 85@86 cents and good fine and fine medium at about 83 cents.

Demand for By-Products

By-products such as noils and worsted thread wastes are in a very firm position with holders inclined to the view that the woolen mills will have occasion to use very considerable quantities of these by-products during the coming year.

While the foreign primary markets are for the most part closed down over the holiday period, there are a few wools being offered from the South American markets and they are held at very firm rates and show a slight advancing tendency.

The carpet wool importers are finding spot demand rather slow for their offerings at the moment, although arrivals of wool continue in fairly considerable quantities. The price level has been strengthening for some time past, and the best Aleppos and Chinese wools (Hsining selections) are costing the equivalent of about 22 to 23 cents, clean basis, landed Boston.

Mohair is still rather slow. Semi-occasional interest is shown on kid hair at firm rates.

Constructions East Of Rockies Up 50 P. C. In December

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Contracts for construction projects in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the first two weeks in December totaled $122,877,200, or more than 50 per cent above the total for the entire month of December last year, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports.

Residential building projects amounted to $13,629,200, compared with $12,957,500 for the entire month of December, 1932, and public works and utilities contracts were almost twice as large. Non-residential building totaled $25,423,100 contrasted with $24,944,900 for the entire month of December last year.

In the month of November contracts amounting to $162,330,600 were reported for the same area, which was approximately 12 per cent greater than for October and about 55 per cent larger than reported during November, 1932.

Slow Ohio River Bows to Iron Horse Racing Along Its Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—During the first half of the nineteenth century, Cincinnati was winning commercial supremacy west of the Appalachians, due to its favorable position on the Ohio River, where it received raw products from the South and manufactured goods from the North for shipment on the river to all parts of the country, according to Mr. Alex Markert, secretary to the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern, of which the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railroad is a part. With the growing importance of the steam railroads and the decline of river transportation, the city began to lose ground. When in 1850 private enterprise built a railroad connecting its neighbor, Louisville, with the South, Cincinnati was forced to use this new mode of shipping by way of that city and the river in order to tap Southern territory that had so long been its stronghold.

"The shift from river to rail soon began to tell on this city's business and was most keenly felt in the late '60's," stated Mr. Markert. "Private enterprise could not be enlisted to construct the much-needed railroad to the South because of the hard times and the high cost of building a line through the Kentucky hills to the south of the city.

"So the city fathers, after securing the necessary legislation, built the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railroad, financing it with bond issues similar to ordinary municipal bonds. The total of the construction bonds amounted to $18,000,000 and the bonds for terminal facilities amounted to an additional $6,900,000. Work began in 1873 and the first train from Chattanooga to Cincinnati ran in 1880.

"At no time did the city actually operate the railroad. Its operation was always in the hands of a lessee," continued Mr. Markert. "Today the lessee pays an annual rental of $1,250,000, a percentage of its profits, and the interest and sinking fund obligation on the $6,900,000 terminal bonds. From this the city's general tax fund profits nearly $750,000 annually after all bond interest is paid."

Says Government Management Of Utilities Is Proving Worth

Helps to Overcome Depressions, States Chicago Professor—Superior to Regulation, His View, After Nine Months' Study of British Experience

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Declaring that wise governmental management of public utilities offers great opportunity to help overcome business depressions and strengthen national economic life, Prof. Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago calls favorable attention to the new philosophy of utility management evolving in Great Britain in a new book on this subject. Published in England, Prof. Dimock's book, "British Public Utilities and National Development," was written after nine months of study of conditions in Great Britain, and points to the fact that the British have gone much further along the road to nationalization of public services than has this country.

Prof. Dimock's conclusion is that the commission form of regulation of public utilities, such as the United States has, is by no means certain to be the most satisfactory that can be developed, and that the kind of governmental management which Great Britain is evolving, such as that illustrated by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Central Electricity Board, offer a much better solution to the problem. He believes that the public utility question is due for a real showdown in the next few years, and that if the consumer rather than the producer's interest is to be considered, many changes are likely to occur in public utility control.

Large Profits Undesirable

Although it may sound like such, it is not Utopian dreaming, he holds, to bring about lower prices and higher wages, if "science and social organization are correlated and mastered" in utility management.

"Public utility development," he says, "if it is founded on consumers' rather than producers' economics, should help to overcome business depression and to strengthen the economic life of the nation. By now it must be obvious that the problem of industrial reconstruction is primarily one of distribution rather than of production. Public utilities should be a means of making necessary services better and cheaper. Public service undertakings should make work steady, and they should provide for profit-sharing in the form of higher wages as the consumers' demand increases.

"In the first place the possibility of extracting large profits needs to be eradicated from public utilities Large profits earned on a service wherein monopoly and other forms of privilege have been granted is a clear case of anti-social exploitation. In some cases interest should be as low as 3 per cent. If, as some economists say, money will not always be attracted unless higher interest rates are offered, the Government should supply all or part of the financial needs of the undertaking in return for complete or joint participation in the management of the service."

Favor Government Operation

The British, Prof. Dimock says, "have advanced a considerable distance along the road that leads to a clear cut philosophy of public utility organization, management and control," even though they usually deny it. But after experimenting with three types of control, namely, regulation by the establishment of legislative standards and by the creation of supervisory bodies such as the Railway Rates Tribunal, operation by a government department such as the Post Office or some other government authority, and operation by a public utility trust such as the Central Electricity Board, they are inclined to favor the last mentioned.

The public utility trust is a corporate organization in which there is a monopoly or virtual monopoly, and in which voting stockholders have been replaced by trustees appointed by the Government. These act as trustees for the investors, the Government, the consumers and the employees, a public utility trust does not earn speculative profits but simply returns a fixed dividend to the investors.

"In Great Britain," Professor Dimock writes, "the choice between regulation and ownership, either directly by a government unit or by a public utility trust, clearly seems to have been made in favor of the latter. In recent years Parliament has shown a marked preference for some form of non-profit-making enterprise either closely or loosely within the framework of the government, and hence free from detailed regulation, to the private company subject to restrictions and regulations."

Regulation Unsatisfactory

Regulation of public service companies, as distinguished from government ownership or management, has not proved very successful in Great Britain, Professor Dimock declares, giving good reason to doubt if the older forms of regulation can ever be made a desirable method of public control. Regulation of gas operations and regulation of the railways leave much to be desired, he says, and the railway situation, in his opinion, can only be solved by "some form of state ownership and unified administration."

Public regulation in the United States, he adds, "has proved more satisfactory in some respects but in view of the widespread dissatisfaction of recent years it is by no means certain that commission regulation will be found universally satisfactory."

Generally speaking, he concludes, British leaders are awake to the possibilities of national public utility expansion. "Electricity has been planned," he points out. "London's traffic resources have been pooled in the form of a trust. Broadcasting has been placed under unified control. State-controlled monopolies are no longer distasteful, and others appear in the offing." Although there is disagreement as to what should and what should not be included, "even in conservative circles, further nationalization under business management is usually taken for granted," he says.

Work in Canada Rises for Eighth Consecutive Month

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (Canadian Press)—For the eighth consecutive month a gain was shown in employment on Dec. 1, according to a statement issued yesterday by H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The number of employed at the beginning of the month was 850,486, compared with 845,793 on Nov. 1, an increase of 4693. Reflecting this improvement, the index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on a base of 1926 equaling 100, rose from 91.3 on Nov. 1 to 91.8, the highest figure in two years.

"During these last eight months of generally advancing activity," Mr. Stevens said, "the 8428 reporting firms have added approximately 147,300 persons to their staffs. The proportion of the wage-earning population included therein is large but if data were available for all industries and all employers, the number of workers shown as having been reinstated would considerably exceed that figure.

"The general index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April, to 91.8 at the beginning of December, a gain of 15.8 points, or nearly 21 per cent.

"The improvement at the beginning of December occurred largely in logging and retail trade and highway construction. Logging provided work for an extra 15,700 men, the 46,000 employed being the largest number shown in that industry in the bureau's record of 12 years."

States Only War Can Prevent Better Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 27—The only thing that can thwart better times and stifle the upward trend of business is war, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland of England, Minister of Labor in the Baldwin Cabinet, told a group of business men before whom he delivered an address in Gastonia, N. C.

"And war," he added, "can be prevented by the United States and England, if they unite and serve notice on the world that there must be no more war."

New Oaxaca Industries To Have Reduced Tax Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 27 — The State of Oaxaca has promulgated a law which provides that newly established industries shall pay only from 10 to 30 per cent of normal taxes for periods of several years.

Local Retail Code Authorities Needed In All Communities

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Unless local retail code authorities are set up immediately in those communities which are as yet without such organizations to interpret and administer the provisions of the retail code, locally unorganized retailers may forfeit the opportunity to develop true self-government, it has been revealed.

The National Retail Code Authority may be forced to take steps after the first of the year to supply the initiative for the creation of local retail code authorities in communities where retailers have failed to organize such authorities of their accord, according to Lew Hahn, chairman pro tem of the National Code Authority.

Mr. Hahn called on merchants throughout the country who have not as yet organized local retail bodies to unite immediately to obtain the "benefits of full self-government under the retail code."

"I have no hesitancy in saying," declared the chairman, "that if it becomes necessary, the National Retail Code Authority will be obliged to take the necessary steps to secure the setting up of such local code authorities. This will entail additional expense, which unquestionably would have to be assessed against such local retailers and would at the very outset put the entire matter of cooperation for self-government on the wrong basis."

Ceylon Is Buying More American Automobiles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Sales of American commercial vehicles in Ceylon in the third quarter of the current year exceeded those of British makes for the first time in many years, according to a report from the Vice-Consul at Colombo, made public by the Commerce Department.

The improvement in the demand for American trucks is expected to continue, the report declares.

British passenger cars continue to dominate the Ceylon market. However, with exchange between the United States and Ceylon nearer par than it has been for two years, dealers anticipate that relatively larger sales of American cars will be made in the near future, although it will be almost impossible to displace the light British cars, which are preferred by many because of their low gasoline consumption.

Referring to replacement parts and accessories, the report points out that American manufacturers are finding it more and more difficult to compete in these lines with Germany and Japan.

Cotton Futures Market Expedites Handling of Crop

Merchandising Economy and Stability Result From Trade Practice

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 — The importance and value of the cotton futures exchange in aiding growers, merchants, and spinners to market, merchandise and manufacture cotton with a minimum of risk through price changes is shown in a recent pamphlet by Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, entitled "Specimens of Cotton Hedging," now being used by him in a lecture tour among southern agricultural colleges.

"The American cotton trade furnishes a demonstration of merchandising economy and stability carried to a degree which must be inexplicable to one who is unfamiliar with the manner in which the business is conducted," says the Cotton Exchange economist. "Fluctuations in cotton prices of 10, 20 or 30 per cent within a month, and of 40 or 50 per cent within a season, would seem to make it imperative that cotton merchants base their operations on prospective net margins after all costs of, say 20 or 25 per cent of selling prices, or possibly more, to offset unavoidable losses through adverse price changes, and would appear to create a situation in which merchants would make a very large profit on each pound of cotton handled in some years, and would suffer a tremendous loss in other years.

Welcomes 1 Per Cent Return

"Yet, most cotton shippers and exporters are happy if they can obtain an average net return of 1 per cent of selling prices, and it is a rare season in which the average net profit of all merchants rises materially above that figure.

"A fluctuation in the average profit of merchants equal to 1 per cent of selling prices, or one-tenth of a cent a pound on 10-cent cotton, would constitute the difference between prosperity and depression in the cotton trade.

"For the net return of around 1 per cent, the merchants bring together at strategically located concentration points throughout the South the bulk of the annual production of 2,000,000 growers, classify it into hundreds of varieties of different spinning values, canvass directly or through selling connections the 7500 mills in this country and abroad to provide each mill with the varieties which it can use, move over half of the crop thousands of miles to Europe and the Orient, and finance and carry a large portion of the crop month after month until spinners of the world require it.

Hedging Prevents Losses

"The merchants hold huge stocks of the staple, stored in thousands of warehouses in this country and at the ports of Europe and the Orient, over long periods during which prices fluctuate to the extent of 30, 40 or 50 times the profits expected and obtained by them. Yet, most of the shippers and exporters stay in business year after year.

"This low cost and stability of cotton merchandising in the face of great fluctuations in prices is made possible by the fact that merchants eliminate the greater portion of the price risk by making purchases and sales for future delivery on the 'future exchanges' to offset their holdings and commitments, that is, by hedging.

"Between 75 and 80 per cent of the domestic cotton crop is handled by shippers and exporters, and practically all of the cotton so distributed is merchandised on a hedged basis. A large portion of the remaining 20 or 25 per cent which is distributed through other channels is also hedged.

"It is estimated that around 90 per cent of the American crop is merchandised in ways in which future contracts are used for price insurance, i. e., for protection against loss through price changes."

Department Store Employment Rises

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—An estimate that NRA has produced jobs for more than 140,000 persons in department stores and bolstered pay rolls to a high level is disclosed in a survey made by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Department store employment conditions, as a whole, are placed on a basis comparable with 1929 when 825,000 persons were employed in department and dry goods stores.

The survey shows that from June to November this employment increased 20 per cent and was more than 11 per cent higher in November than in the like month last year. Pay rolls have risen in almost equal amounts, increasing 23 per cent in November above the level for June, and 9.5 per cent higher than in November, 1932.

Hawaiian Sugar Prices Average Better in 1933

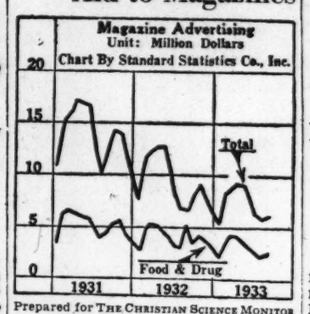
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 27 — Approximately $56,000,000 was received in 1933 by Hawaiian sugar plantations which ship their raw sugar to the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation at Crockett, Calif.

Average price for 1933 shipments was $63.53 a ton as compared with $54.26 during the previous season. The Crockett refinery received 883,055 tons from Hawaii during the year.

Substantial profits were made by several plantations this year, due largely to low production costs. Rising costs indicate a reduced profit for next year, according to predictions of officials.

Food Advertising Aid to Magazines



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOOD advertising in magazines is constituting an increasingly important part of the total, as will be noted on the accompanying chart prepared from figures compiled by National Advertising Records.

Advertising Gains In Final Quarter Over 1932 Total

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Aggregate advertising revenues of all mediums during the final 1933 quarter will be about 7 per cent larger than a year earlier, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a current survey which continues in part:

"The widest relative gain (about 12 per cent) will be made by newspapers, although the improvement shown by magazines will be only slightly smaller. Such betterment, however, will not bring full year 1933 dollar sales up to the total of 1932, inasmuch as advertising during the first half was closely restricted. In fact, total 1933 gross revenues of the trade will probably be at least 10 per cent smaller than for 1932.

"With such a restriction of revenues, expansion of net results over 1932 returns is not to be expected. The new operating economies instituted during the first half of 1933 have been more than offset by increased expenses imposed by the NRA.

"The upward trend of gross revenues in the final half of 1933, nevertheless, promises to carry forward through 1934. This outlook is based on the fact that total national expenditures for advertising invariably fluctuate with the general average of industrial activity, modified by the level of prices. A higher level of business activity now is confidently expected for next year."

November Exports Well Maintained; Imports Decline

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—United States exports in November were reported today by the Commerce Department to have reached $184,000,000 while imports were valued at $128,000,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of $56,000,000.

The department said the figures showed the value of export trade was well maintained during November but that import trade declined sharply.

Exports declined 5 per cent from October while imports fell off 15 per cent.

The excess of exports over imports in October was $42,800,000, and in November last year was $34,366,000, the foreign trade figures were described as more favorable than last year.

Exports dropped $7,734,000 from the preceding month and gained $45,176,000 from the like month last year.

Imports dropped $22,856,000 from the preceding month and gained $23,500,000 from the like month a year ago.

Oil Production Is Above Allocation

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 27 (AP)—The country's crude oil production remained well above the federal allocation last week although daily average output was curtailed 92,412 barrels, says the Oil & Gas Journal.

The total daily average for the United States was 2,321,166 as compared with 2,413,578 in the week ending Dec. 16. The federal allowable is 2,210,000 barrels.

Oklahoma production dropped from 549,965 to 505,770 barrels. The allowable is 457,000 barrels.

Texas production likewise fell from 951,811 to 925,209 barrels a day. The allocation for Texas is 888,000 barrels.

Production in Kansas was well below that State's 112,000 barrels limit at 107,370 barrels and down 620 barrels from the preceding week's average. Kansas was the only state with large production to come within the federal figures.

In California the reduction from 496,750 to 477,000 still was 27,000 barrels above the allotment. Eastern fields, up 300 barrels to 124,000 daily, were 800 barrels high, and the Rocky mountain states, cutting prodction 40 barrels average to 79,750 a day were 2250 barrels above their allowable.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 2

Research Expert Is Optimistic On Security Outlook

Investment Trust Head Gives Three Reasons for Higher Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—With confidence being restored, an improvement in stock prices is looked for by Mr. Ross Beason, president of Administrative and Research Corporation in a statement on investment trust developments in 1933. Mr. Beason, who feels the most impressive single item today is that more than 4,000,000 men have gone back to work," adds that he has "no doubt that we are on the road back to recovery."

"I am not perturbed by the drastic changes which are being effected in our political and economic order," Mr. Beason continues. "Social changes are inevitable. The seriousness of the threat to limit the profit of business by governmental action and the consequent reduction in the return paid on invested capital must be discounted by virtue of the fact that our present government is largely dependent upon business for its own revenues."

Referring to the subject of investment trusts, Mr. Beason says:

"A significant development in the investment trust field during the past year has been the growth of the supervised fund operating under a plan of administration defined in its charter and affording broad diversification in the stocks of companies which have survived the depression with a continuous dividend record. The accumulation of shares of this type investment trust has been substantial, particularly among the larger investors, as a hedge against the prospect of inflation and the steps taken to depreciate the value of the dollar. While the smaller investor has not begun the purchase of securities to any appreciable extent, more concrete evidence of business recovery and rising security prices will undoubtedly bring him into the market."

In Mr. Beason's opinion, three factors are working for an improvement in stock prices, listed as follows:

1. The increasing net earnings that companies will show because of the economies in production and distribution which have been effected despite rising costs under the National Recovery Administration.

"2. Confidence is being restored.

"3. With further restoration of confidence and stabilization of our currency, American funds abroad will be repatriated and will compete not only with the present funds available for investment here, but with a flow of foreign money to this country.

"That the investment trust field, which has shown substantial growth during the past three years of adverse economic conditions, will benefit by these developments is apparent," Mr. Beason concludes.

Christmas Business Good in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Dec. 27—Many Wenatchee business houses report the best Christmas business they have had in several years.

More than $325,000 became available to business channels through calls on county and school warrants and disbursement of dividends from two closed banks in the county. Public works pay rolls and CWA disbursements swelled the "flood" considerably, and the final major item was the first distribution of federal money among growers from whom allotments of C grade apples were purchased by the National Relief Administration, payments for which were expected here before Jan. 1.

An increasing apple market during the period prior to Christmas had added fully $1,000,000 to the value of the 6,000,000 boxes of this fruit still stored in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district.

Ask for a Policy in the
BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire • Automobile • Marine
87 KILBY ST., BOSTON

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

Quotations . . .
Availability of quotations on many markets is a benefit to investors in placing their orders. It has long been a policy of this firm to provide quotations on the principal security and commodity markets to accredited individuals.
FENNER, BEANE & UNGERLEIDER
67 Broad Street
Branch Offices in more than 50 cities.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Table Etiquette

Etiquette in Daily Living—7

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEALTIME offers many opportunities to practice the little laws of love. For one thing, it is (or should be) a time of leisure. In some city homes dinner is the only regular occasion upon which the family meets as a group; custom establishes meals as especially happy times to extend hospitality to one's friends. And a woman therefore, who wishes to improve the general tone of deportment in her home might easily center on table etiquette as a convenient place to begin.

One can consider the subject rather broadly under several headings; for instance, table setting, table service, the use of the tools and the training in the technic of their use, of the younger members of the family and general deportment, including conversation.

Books on etiquette often go into the subject of table etiquette in minute detail, dealing especially with the procedure proper in giving formal dinners and other elaborate entertainments and paying small attention to the problems of plain Jane Smith, who does all her own housework for a family of five, or of Miss Smartly (business woman), whose establishment consists of a two-room (capacity three-room) kitchenette cubby-hole. Sometimes Mrs. Smith and Miss Smartly are discouraged by such books, believing that since there is no chance of their following the advice given they might as well stop trying to conform to set rules. These books, however, are helpful. When sincerely written they broaden the reader's vision, give him a more sympathetic understanding of those who live after the grand manner and whose station in life makes different requirements from their own, and provide certain standards which anyone can follow—at least at a distance. For the fundamentals of table etiquette are the same among well-bred people without regard to butlers, footmen, size of dining rooms and amount of silver The act and graciousness, the ease and fluency, the quiet unobtrusive conformity to good form of these "high uppers" (as Barrie's little heroine in "A Kiss for Cinderella" calls them) can be read between the lines of the sincere treatise on etiquette.

"High Hatting" the Family

When one starts out to adventure on a new road he is liable to meet lions in the path. One of these to the etiquette fan may be the ridicule of family and friends. "Looks like mother is trying to put on dog!" "Guess Mattie intends to high hat the rest of us!" "What you doin'—keepin' up with the Joneses?" These are some of the pleasantries that one may hear.

In this case the thing to do is to keep the eye on the ball and follow through.

The head of the family may really be a conscientious objector. Men often fear that being correct and proper may result in stiffness and lack of warmth; the word "formal" suggests horrid discomfort. When they become convinced (through example more than precept) that graciousness, tact, warmth, comfort, kindliness do not decrease in geometrical ratio to correct form they are very likely to withdraw from the battle-line and accept a higher standard of manners at the family table.

Two little stories from life may help to clear up the confusion sometimes connected with such words as "correct form," "hospitality," "formality," "making others feel at home," "reserve" and "friendliness." Because human life demands that we be "in seasons grave, in seasons gay," it does not follow that we need be stiff and unkind on the one hand or mannerless boors on the other.

Breakfast for Cousin Minnie

Mrs. Blank has a beautiful dining room, facing the east through which the sun pours gloriously on some rare old silver which stands on her sideboard. The room is decorated and furnished in exquisite taste. Furthermore a prolific garden furnishes an abundance of blossoms for indoor cutting. Early one September Cousin Minnie (a relative of Mrs. Blank's husband whom she had never seen) came to stay over night. Cousin Minnie had always been the breadwinner in her family and her life had been pinched and starved in every direction.

Mrs. Blank knew this and she thought, "I will make Cousin Minnie's short stay with me as BEAUTIFUL for her as I can."

She arose early in order to set the table herself, bringing in a gay and affluent arrangement of flowers from her garden. The table was charming in expressing not only beauty but an unlimited sense of God's bounty and goodness. The maid was instructed to prepare a delicious breakfast and to serve it with meticulous care.

When Cousin Minnie entered this beauty-laden room she was overwhelmed. Tears filled her eyes. The two women sat down amid these lovely surroundings with a meal perfectly cooked and served in front of them. The love which had provided the breakfast opened up the heart of Cousin Minnie long frozen with bitterness, and Mrs. Blank was permitted to become her true and valued friend.

The Story of John Doe

The other story is about John Doe, who came from a small rural community to live in a big city where he has made a great financial success. He is now considered a very important personage in the old home town. His dining room is lavishly furnished with expensive equipment, which he can well afford.

But when relatives and the old home towners come to visit, John Doe wants to be thought a "good fellow" and he wants to make his guests "feel at home." So he comes to the table in his shirt sleeves without a collar. He serves dinner in a slovenly way; he encourages his children in bad manners from a mistaken sense that this will bring them down to a common basis with the less fortunate guests; and his wife, although she has occasional qualms, follows along the line of least resistance.

Which of the two, John Doe or Mrs. Blank, are doing the most good in the world with the advantages that have been given them?

John Doe has had every opportunity to acquire perfect manners. How kind and loving it would be to pass these opportunities on to less privileged relatives and friends and to give them a peek into more different social conditions than they have, through the doors of his own home. A realization that we are all children of one Father; a reaching out with the sympathy of brotherly kindness to understand their ambitions, problems and achievements would quickly accomplish what John Doe sincerely desires—that they "feel at home."

This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.

For Graceful Leisure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EVEN relaxation must be an elegant gesture this winter. One wears a "hostess gown." These are usually fashioned of a sumptuous material—velvet, brocaded silk, moiré, satin, lamé, lace, batik. The silhouette of this costume is artfully casual. It announces that the preceding hours of the day have, of course, been important, thus justifying and, as it were, sublimating, this descent to informality.

Long ago—and not so long, either—one rested in a "wrapper." This was either a soft woolen affair, thick and downy, or else a gown of quilted silk. From each of these the hostess gown has borrowed an idea; a cord from the wrapper and quilting from the gown. But what a story of æsthetic emphasis the modernized cord and quilting tell. The contemporary cord has the aspect of a medieval girdle. Its function is line and chic, never utility. And one knows immediately that the quilting was not done at Aunt Dinah's party. Moreover it is now merely a detail, a trimming for some portion of the garment, refined away from any connotation of warmth and bulk. Sometimes it is called trapunto work and is developed in flower patterns.

The style-points which distinguish more formal frocks are present in the hostess gown. One finds the high neckline, the interesting sleeve treatments, the touches of fur, the trained skirts. The colors are dominantly the rich dark shades, but they include also the pastels and such brilliant tones as cerise. One may have a more or less formal hostess gown. Some of them are scarcely distinguishable from dinner frocks, while others suggest a couch and a novel. But in all cases one's girdle may be dispensed with together with the attitudes which it imposes—not only bodily attitudes but mental ones.

This period of relaxation has real value because it gives opportunity to forget the solemnities of the day, and, having captured a perspective, to become merry and free from that devastating conviction of importance which work so often produces.

When one reads that Dionysius the Elder once remarked, "God forbid that leisure should ever befall me!" one wishes that someone had arrayed him in a hostess gown and taught him to play jackstraws. Better is the philosophy of John Sullivan Dwight, who writes:

> Rest is not quitting
> This busy career.
> Rest is the fitting
> Of self to one's sphere.

That is the gist of the matter. Rest gives one a chance to fit oneself to the real sphere one occupies—a sphere larger than work and smaller than self-consequence.

H. J. K.

Sweet Potato-Pecan Pudding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carthage, Texas

Crumble
20 graham crackers fine and moisten with
1½ cups milk, add
2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg, beaten
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup chopped pecans. Pour into greased bread pan and bake covered in hot oven (425 F) about 15 minutes; uncover and brown. Serve with whipped cream or foamy sauce as a dessert.

Foamy Sauce

Cream
2 tablespoons butter and
1 cup powdered sugar in the top of a double boiler, beat until light
Add
2 egg whites, one at a time and continue beating. Just before serving add
½ cup boiling water, and beat over boiling water until foamy. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and serve at once.

Velvet Follows the Clock Hands

Velvet has entered the realm of casual attire. The daytime suit of transparent velvet or soft lyons velvet is sponsored by the best shops as is also a stiff velvet tailored type The velvet blouse in a variety of weaves is worn with wools and tweeds; and velvet berets, scarfs and gloves en suite are correct for sports.

Transparent velvet is in the lead as an evening fabric, but for very elegant frocks paysan velvet, both mat and panned, has particular prestige.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Cosmopolitan Studios

Women Are Wearing in the Late Afternoons "Hostess Gowns" of Great Dignity and Charm. The One Illustrated, From the Grande Maison de Blanc, Adds to Its Usefulness by Being Correct for Informal Dinners and Sunday Night Suppers at Home. It Is Fashioned of Velvet in One of the Vintage Tones and Has a Brief Train, Long Sleeves, and an Unusual Collar Made of White Velvet Petals Which Stresses the High Neckline at the Front and Shows a Short and Narrow Décolletage in the Back.

A Summer Project

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE closing meetings of the club season, for our home-makers' groups for which we have been outlining programs, will naturally be forward-looking ones, although there may well be a short discussion of past programs for the purpose of learning which ones have been most helpful and which might be eliminated from future plans.

In this day of commercial, rather than homemade products for the home it is an advantage, almost a duty, for home makers to be conversant with manufacturing methods and practices. A letter has been received recently that tells of a summer project which successfully brought about mutual coöperation between manufacturers and women purchasers of their products. It may suggest new and interesting summer excursions for our home makers' groups.

The project was conducted in New York City, although there are numerous opportunities for the same thing in smaller communities. It consisted of well-organized visits to manufacturing plants where products were being made which are in constant use in the home.

It would facilitate the organization of groups if the women who have been holding meetings during the winter should be divided into committees that would have charge of the details connected with such excursions. One committee would arrange dates with the women, ascertain the products in which they were most interested, and fix meeting places, etc. Another committee would visit the manufacturers, explain the plan, ask them if they would welcome such visits (they are almost always happy to have women exhibit an interest in their factory), and learn the days and hours which would be most convenient for them to receive their visitors. Another committee would have charge of publicity in connection with the project, if such publicity were desirable, and still another would arrange for transportation.

When these committees had completed their work and had a joint meeting at which all dates and plans had been fitted together the project would be well on its way

In New York some of the places visited were cafeterias, hotels, a large dairy farm, a pasteurizing plant, a dress factory, a furniture factory, a laundry, a canning and preserving plant, a shoe factory, the city ice plant, and many others.

After the woman had been conducted through a plant and processes carefully explained to them they were given generous samples of the product whenever that was possible. In almost every case the high standard of cleanliness and purity was noted by the women with genuine pleasure and, occasionally, a bit of surprise.

Some days after the visits the group met to discuss, by themselves, what they had seen and heard. Factory methods were compared with those of home processes for the same product. Efficiency and costs were discussed, and mimeographed directions for the next trip were distributed. Doubtless some kitchens became cleaner and more efficiently equipped because of the lessons learned from manufacturers.

Miss Margaret H. Frink, Sea Pines, Brewster-on-the-Cape, Mass. was the organizer of this project in New York. She kindly offers to give further information concerning it to anyone who cares to write to her. Inclose stamps.

For a Rainy Day

The figure in the center shows a Vera Borea model of peachskin suede with triangular metal clips—worn buttoned or open. On the right is a more swagger Balmacaan type of twill, lined with plaid, which will fit comfortably over the most casual tweeds. The figure at the left is wearing one of the new emergency raincapes, which is invaluable for sudden showers on the golf course, at the office, for the rumble seat and even for shampoos! It may be procured very inexpensively.

The chief virtue of the slim-lined outershoe on the left is that it may be slipped quickly over one's shoes without any fastening. It is one of a variety of styles available this season, including oxford and pump types in plain and simulated leather. The folding umbrella next in line is both smart and convenient to carry, as is the black kid handbag below it with its own umbrella tucked safely away. And last, but not least, is an ingenious umbrella whose leather handle conceals a pair of rubber sandals.

Drawn by Dorothy Abbott for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aiding Women to Aid Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

WHEN Winifred Hausom graduated from college she didn't have the difficulty finding work that some recent graduates are having. She knew what she wanted to do, and that was to help other girls find jobs—the right job.

Since vocational counseling and conscientious placement service were in demand almost everywhere Miss Hausom might have established the work she had in mind in any city, but she chose Pasadena, perhaps because the few persons she talked to there saw at once the practical value of her idea. She wished to aid women and girls in finding the work for which they were best fitted. However, she did not believe that a fee should be charged for this service. She felt the work should be supported as a community project.

To establish the Vocation Bureau was somewhat of a struggle at first. She had no funds and no income. Office equipment was loaned or donated by persons in sympathy with the idea, and Miss Hausom did counseling, registering of applicants, interviewing employers and explaining the idea to them, answering the telephone and general office work, and when calls were received from employers she spared no pains to get in touch with the persons she believed best qualified to fill the position.

Successful Placements

When the Pasadena Vocation Bureau celebrated its tenth anniversary, among the guests were a number of women who had been placed in positions by the bureau during its earliest days, and some of these women were still with the same firms. The goal of the Vocation Bureau has always been, not the largest number of placements, but the largest possible number of successful placements. While some girls rightly placed find sufficient opportunity for development and advancement with their original employers, others of course are obliged to change positions for one reason or another.

A vocation bureau organized along the same lines as the Pasadena bureau has been in operation in Los Angeles for several years, and Miss Hausom is director of both bureaus, and is now assisted by an able staff in both cities.

Counseling Service

The counseling service of the bureaus has been a great help to many women and girls who found it necessary to earn a living for themselves, and perhaps for dependents, but knew little about the various vocational opportunities, and had but a vague idea of where they could market such skills as they possessed. They are advised and aided in securing the work for which they are best fitted, and if further training is necessary or advisable they are encouraged to make an effort to secure this training, and assisted in every way possible.

During the last few years when positions have not been so plentiful, Miss Hausom has been untiring in her efforts to have those in charge of unemployment relief in southern California realize something of the problems of many unemployed women. A number of times she has been instrumental in having certain sums provided from various funds for the employment of needy women. In this way the Vocation Bureau has carried on along the line of one of the fundamental principles on which it is founded—that the most worth-while service is that which aids the individual to help herself.

Sports Jewelry

Twin bracelets worn one on each arm are much liked. Often they are circles of gold filigree; at other times, bands set with jewels, or pearl strands with rhinestone clasps. Necklaces composed of three strands of different lengths are completed by large plaques, sometimes jeweled.

Housekeeping or Homemaking?

By HANNAH DUTAUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE rests upon the women of this generation a tremendous and far-reaching opportunity to assist in bringing out of present world conditions a more normal, economical and peaceful sense of home. There is a need of an awakening to the importance of remodeling its mental structure that it may conform with the rapid changes in modern living conditions. Perhaps at no time has there been such a whole-hearted desire on the part of mankind to bend its efforts toward the service of man. The cradle of this desire is the heart, and its nursery is the home. This desire may be purified and sanctified and may go forth with joy to the fulfillment of its purpose, or be stifled for lack of proper encouragement.

The home maker who sees and foresees impending events and through tact and poise is able quickly to adjust her time and household to meet the need of the hour, will invariably be in a position to arrest or relieve the storms of hardships and discontent that would harass her family.

Influence of the Home

In retrospect, we look upon the early history of this country, we trace the important part the home played in the shaping of its destiny. There were few, if any, gathering places outside the home in those early days where men could meet to discuss the momentous questions that confronted them with the building of a new country. Hence the homes with their welcoming hearths were the logical places for them to gather. How valiantly the women of those early days gave of their support. They counted their work "but gain." Their self-effacement, heroism, hospitality and noble service were a contribution they could not withhold.

Recently a traveler while in Springfield, Ill., visited the home of the great American Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Examining the simplicity of the furnishings of the rooms, there came a sudden impulse to linger and recall to memory the year 1860. For in these very rooms, history records, he received the committee who came to notify him of his nomination for President. It seemed to the visitor that his greatness and humility stood out more beautifully than ever. This great man born in poverty, was endowed with a love of home and humanity far beyond the comprehension of those around him. How like him to ask the maid for a tumbler of fresh spring water, that he might hold it to his lips while pledging himself to the great cause of Emancipation. The words of his pledge seemed to take on a fresh meaning: "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual health in the most healthful beverage God has given to men. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed my family and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on this present occasion." How significant the use of water, it was to him the great solvent, that could purify and remove all the obstructions in his way. Beyond a doubt the home played an important part in giving to this great Emancipator a refuge where he could shape and perfect his noble ideals.

From all appearances the world is still seeking and hungering for a place of refuge, an abode, where they may have quietude and time to silence the confused thoughts about them. What numberless opportunities for home makers to create in their homes a background of emancipated thinking, that the members of the family may go out into the world in every way strengthened and fortified with an understanding and compassion broad enough to dissolve the mist of discontent about them.

It Is an Art

What has to so great a degree taken away from the home that link that so firmly holds the family in one common bond of interest? Why in so many cases does the home mean only a place where the family dine, spend the night and in the morning separate after a hurried breakfast, leaving a seeming vacuum during the hours of the day with nothing to link up the interests of the family with the welfare of the community?

Perhaps the day of specialists is forcing itself upon us, and the tendency is to become housekeepers and not home makers. The difference between the two types of management can easily be defined. Both are excellent, but must be used conjointly to form a perfect whole. Through training and application to rules laid down by those who have made intensive studies in household management and family budgeting, one may become a housekeeper of the highest order, whereas home making is an art or talent that cannot be obtained from without. It is an inner grace and quality of thought that expresses itself in countless ways, primarily in self-effacement, that ministering quality that is ever watchful of the needs of family and guest. There are no set rules for home making, they are simple, but withal too noble to be defined. No two home makers will ever follow the same outline, any more than two artists could paint pictures precisely alike though apparently viewing the same landscape. And this is because of the freedom of expression from within.

Housekeeping has the tendency of becoming more or less mechanical and devoid of vision and individual expression, which results in an atmosphere of coldness, exactitude and order that allows of no variations. It is of inestimable worth that those who conduct the affairs of the home be thoroughly conversant with both home making and housekeeping, the latter to be subordinate to the former. Let the modern labor-saving devices, the simplifying of the housing units help to emancipate woman from the burdened sense of housekeeping, thereby giving her more time for the development of home making and home-sharing.

The great essential in home making is a deep-rooted love of home, a recognition of what it stands for in relation to family and guest, and its contribution to the welfare of the community. With this love will come a pliability of thought, and then the technique and efficiency of housekeeping will act merely as an instrument upon which to play the tones of hospitality and friendliness. The atmosphere this creates makes the work, the joys, the play, resound like a benediction to all who sojourn within its walls.

The dawn of a new light is appearing in the heart of womankind. She is aware of the great forces for good that are inclosed within the walls of her domicile, be it ever so stately or humble. There is a rekindling of the home fires, a reanimation of that friendliness, of love and hospitality, that so beautifully characterized the homes of past generations. The emancipation of thought is giving to woman a wider, freer scope for self-expression and creative work in home making.

Jams From Canned Fruit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No home maker needs to be without home-made jams, jellies, preserves and relishes, whether she has for some reason failed to stock her storeroom with these delicacies, or the store on hand has been depleted.

Canned fruits properly blended and cooked with extra sugar make preserves which are quite as good as those made from fresh fruit, and they may be made in either small or large quantities at any time during the year. The following recipes will suggest many other combinations which keep the pantry well stocked throughout the entire year.

Apricot and Pineapple Preserves

Mix together
1 can apricots cut in small pieces
1 can grated pineapple, and
3 cups of sugar. Boil slowly for about forty minutes. Place in jars and cover with paraffin or use at once.

Tomato Relish

1 No. 2 can tomatoes.
2 grated onions
3 grated apples
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon allspice
¼ cup vinegar
1½ cups sugar. Boil until thick (about 30 minutes.)

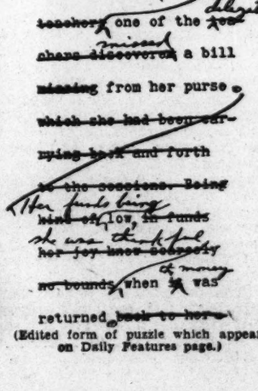
Raspberry Jam

1 can red or black raspberries. Add
2 cups of sugar. Boil one-half hour.

Peach Conserve

Mix together
1 can peaches cut in small pieces
1 cup washed, ground, seedless raisins
1 orange, juice and grated rind
1 lemon, juice, and
3 cups sugar. Boil slowly about forty minutes. Seal while hot.

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

$5 and $6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

To wear shoes that encourage a good brisk daily walk; that can be worn with ease whatever the action; that are smart and modish in every graceful line; that serve the cause of thrift—in short,

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

189 Sizes and Widths
1 to 12—AAAAAA to EEE

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC.
Auburn, N. Y.

Strut Reverse
(Inside-Out)
Chiffons
Stronger, more durable . . . because they're made of Strut-Twist silk yarn. Ask for Strut-Reverse at better stores.
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
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Hints
for the Holiday Hostess

Holiday activities bring a host of needs. Each thing to do may mean something to get—toothsome dainties, gala decorations, and the many other incidentals to happy doings.

The busy hostess needs not so much a reminder of these things as of a service that will help her, namely, the local and classified advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. The busy shopper and the thrifty shopper will find these advertisements a safe guide in supplying holiday needs or everyday needs.

Coming Congress Mainly to Pursue Financial Course

Fiscal Matters Bound to Be Dominant Note of Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Fiscal matters are going to dominate all other topics in the new session of Congress, as they already dominate preliminary political discussions now under way here. As Democrats and Republicans gathered in the capital today, the main lines for the debate which will subject every act of President Roosevelt since adjournment last June to discussion were being laid.

The West and South are going to support Mr. Roosevelt's fiscal policies, in general, and will probably ask an extension of them. The East will be more critical of the financial policies and will ask that they be curtailed, or at any rate stop where they are. Between this geographical clash Mr. Roosevelt will hold the balance, and will easily tip the beam one way or the other as he sees fit. So, in the coming session, as in every moment since he came to office, the decisive rôle appears to be in the hands of the Chief Executive.

The immediate, dominant question is where and how Mr. Roosevelt is going to get the $6,000,000,000 or so he plans to spend in the next fiscal year's regular and emergency budgets. Attached to this is the corollary question whether business recovery has yet reached a point where the whole body of drastic Roosevelt financial innovations can be subjected to overhauling and revision.

Republicans Watchful

Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon minority leader in the Senate, and Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority leader of the House, have called meetings of their respective cohorts for next week to debate this question. Political observers uniformly hazard the opinion that the Republicans as a party will continue a general wait-and-see policy, leaving individual members free to make aggressive attack if they see fit.

Congress assembles annually like a corporation stockholders' meeting, to survey the Executive's action for the past year. The new session will be in general overwhelmingly committed by nominal party allegiance to the President, and save for the usual chronic rebellion should give him support on most major matters.

Congress faces an election next fall and will carefully watch public opinion in the coming months. Some Senators believe they now discern a shift of public anxiety from the business slump itself to the drastic emergency measures enacted to meet the slump. This shift in sentiment, as it develops, is a hopeful sign from one point of view, for nobody bothered about the radical relief measures last March when all the banks were closed.

It is an index of reviving business as seen that the public can now enjoy the luxury of beginning to worry about relief measures. Unfortunately for the Republicans, some of the more radical measures expire automatically of themselves, as for example the NRA licensing feature next June 16.

Taking a long peep into the future, there will ultimately probably be a popular revulsion of feeling against quasisocialistic recovery measures of Roosevelt, of an undetermined strength, but this is likely to be some time ahead as yet. Its progress will probably parallel business recovery and Mr. Roosevelt is felt to be politically agile enough to meet it, when and if it comes.

Next November, all the House and one-third of the Senate come up for reëlection and the coming session of Congress will never take its eyes off this fact. A good part of the time will go to establishing "records" on which to make individual campaigns.

Reed Faces Battle

Senator David A. Reed, (R.) of Pennsylvania will run again this fall, for example, which means that he must take the center of the stage during the coming 11 months, probably as the head of the "hard money" group. Rock-ribbed Republican Pennsylvania has recently seen its two major cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, rebel from Republican bosses, and Democrats intend to make a vigorous fight there.

A significant straw of present public opinion is seen in a current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, long considered the last word in GOP conservatism, which now urges Republican liberalism and the possible need of a "political realignment and formation of a new party."

Expressions of dissatisfaction are heard here from certain "silver Senators" with Mr. Roosevelt's latest monetary move. A powerful denunciation by the intrepid insurgent, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, of Mr. James A. Farley's dual rôle as head of the Post-Office Department and the Democratic National Committee, also starts off the new session. Like a voice crying in the wilderness, Senator Norris is almost alone at the present in demanding an end of the federal spoils system.

Christmas Paroles Reward Alabama Convicts' Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27—As a reward for meritorious service during the past year, more than 350 long-term state convicts have been given Christmas presents by Gov. B. M. Miller in the form of 10-day paroles.

Granting of Christmas paroles to long-term prisoners was started by Governor Miller in 1931, the first year of his administration, and the records show that only three of the hundreds released on a "man to man" agreement to return have failed to come back. In addition to Christmas paroles and hundreds of other temporary paroles Governor Miller has granted more than 4000 permanent paroles since he has been in office—and it is his boast that he has found reason to evoke only 160 of the latter.

Cotton Checks Put New Heart Into South; Old Debts Are Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Maryland and Virginia.

It was into these states that the first government money was sent for withholding acreage from production, the plan which has later been extended to wheat and corn.

The most general use of the federal cash made by cotton growers was to pay taxes and debts, it is clear from the reports. Other comments from various states as to what the government farm policy has meant include such as these:

"The efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in raising farm prices prevented a social, as well as an economic collapse of agriculture throughout the entire South."

"Several bankers in Texas declare that debts seven and eight years old have been paid in full out of these government funds."

"Our farmers are paying more back taxes and indebtedness and are purchasing clothing and other needs far ahead of the same period in any year since 1929."

"Trade has improved 100 per cent; and deposits in banks are greater than at any time within the past three or four years."

"The volume of purchases made by farm people in Alabama this fall is at least 25 per cent greater than last fall."

"There's no danger of a farm strike in Louisiana. Farmers are too appreciative of what is being done."

"The psychology of our farmers is the best it has been in four years."

"Farmers are using this money to pay old debts, pay back taxes, and to buy home necessities of which many farmers are very much in need."

"There is little evidence of foolish expenditures."

Some of the money the Government has paid the cotton growers they have at once given back to it in repaying loans they had previously received from the Government.

Georgia Farmers Pay Debts and Buy Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—"We have been making a survey through the Georgia county agents to determine what use the farmers are making of the benefit payments made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in return for the farmers' participation in production control," writes Acting Director Harry L. Brown, stationed at the Georgia State College of Agriculture. "The replies that have been received, together with the observations made by state extension workers, indicate very strongly that the farmers are using this money to pay old debts, pay back taxes, and to buy home necessities, of which many farmers are very much in need.

"At a meeting recently in Atlanta, the Georgia Bankers' Association was represented by the members of its agricultural committee, and the report of this committee as to conditions in all parts of the State is most gratifying.

"The president of the Georgia Bankers' Association made the following statement: 'The farmers in my section are paying their debts, paying their back taxes, and it does my heart good to see farm women and their children going from the stores with their arms loaded with clothing and other articles needed in the home.' This is a typical reaction of several Georgia bankers from different parts of the State."

Smiling Faces Reflect Good in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—"The amount of money sent into the South by the Department of Agriculture as a part of its policy for cotton acreage reduction has naturally helped improve economic conditions," said Director W. W. Long, stationed at Clemson Agricultural College. "The policy of the Administration conducted by the Department of Agriculture has done more to improve economic conditions in the South than the actual dollars received for carrying out this policy.

"Cotton acreage reduction, by the plowing up of millions of acres of cotton, of the 1933 crop along with the proposed reduction of 40 per cent of the 1934 acreage is the cause of cotton being 10 cents today and not 5 or 6 cents as a year ago.

"For example, I was talking with a farmer a few days ago who stated that the New Deal had not helped him. I put this question to him, 'What items of expenditure in your business are the largest and are giving you the most trouble to pay?' He truthfully stated his taxes and the payment of interest and principal on his mortgage.

"I then asked him, 'What were you receiving last year at this time for cotton, your principal money crop?' He replied 5 or 6 cents. I said, 'What are you receiving this year for cotton, your principal money crop?' He answered 9½ or 10 cents a pound.

"With a queer look and nothing further to say, he announced that he was a fool; that the New Deal had made it possible for him to receive 100 per cent increase for his cotton crop this year over last year.

"A few days ago it was necessary for me to visit a great part of this State. The streets of villages were filled with people and it was a delight to observe the change in expression of these people. This same attitude prevails with employees in the cotton mills.

"Trade has improved 100 per cent; stores are filled with people; and deposits in banks are greater than at any time within the past three or four years. The revenue of the State has reached the point where leaders are suggesting that salaries and appropriations generally for state purposes be increased at the meeting of our Legislature in January.

"This information is based not only on my observations but on my actual knowledge of conditions."

Saved Social Collapse And Ruin in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—"Without a doubt, the efforts of the AAA in raising farm prices, prevented a social, as well as an economic collapse of agriculture, not only in Louisiana, but in the entire South," declares Director J. W. Bateman at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Medical College.

"Only those of us who have seen farmers—good substantial men—brought to the brink of starvation, can appreciate just what has been done. Reports from our county agents and from farmers are to the effect that back taxes have been paid, old debts have been settled, new clothes have been bought and the attitude of the farmers changed completely.

"The AAA program has been directly responsible for an increase of at least $40,000,000 over prices paid for farm products in 1932. Some $9,343,324 was paid to farmers who participated in the crop adjustment program. The action of the AAA increased the price of cotton by $25 a bale, which added about $22,300,000 to the 510,000 bales actually produced in this State.

"Through the stabilization of rice and milk prices the estimated $40,000,000 has been secured. There's no danger of a farm strike in Louisiana. We have a long way to go before complete relief is experienced by agriculture, but farmers are too appreciative of what is being done to voice any complaints."

Tennessee Cotton Area Reports Wide Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Getting down first hand to the farmer with word from the counties, Director Charles A. Keffer, at the college of agriculture of the University of Tennessee, sends in word of results obtained in four Tennessee cotton counties from the cotton campaign.

"These reports," says Director Keffer, "are fairly typical of what county agents have reported in other cotton counties, 40 in all." They are:

Agent Judd Brooks, Madison County: "Farmers of this county have received $183,000 in 'plow-up' checks besides $40,000 to $50,000 in option checks and practically all of those who borrowed money from the Government to make crops have repaid their loans. In fact, the 1181 farmers who borrowed money from the crop loan office have paid their loans in full with some left or have applied the check on loan for its value."

Agent H. A. Powers, Henderson County: "The money received for plowing up cotton was used largely to pay off the expense of making the present crop. Many farmers plowed up enough cotton to pay their crop loans, so that they would have the remainder of their crop left for other purposes. Some of it was used to buy food, clothing, pay taxes and old debts. On the whole, it left the farmer the part of his crop in the field to use for other purposes than making the crop and gathering it."

Agent Otto Hunerwadel, Lawrence County: "Farmers are using their benefit payments for meeting their crop production loans and other debts that they may have."

Agent E. F. B. Sargent, Carroll County: "A check-up in Carroll County shows that farmers are applying not less than 85 per cent of their benefit payments to back taxes and crop loans. The other 15 per cent is being used to buy clothing and food."

Texas Farmers Feeling Better Than a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Director O. B. Martin, located at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, supplies the following from a press letter recently sent out by his department:

"The Texas cotton farmer's spirits have improved 100 per cent over a year ago because of the $42,000,000 received in cotton plow-up checks this fall, it is revealed in statements made by county agents to th extension service at Texas A and M College.

"Old debts and back taxes are listed as the two chief ways in which this money has been spent, although much of it has gone into purchase and repair of farm machinery, and purchase of clothing and household necessities.

"Business in towns is reported decidedly improved as a result of these checks and the price of cotton which is generally acknowledged to have been increased would have been on more than 5 cents per pound had the campaign not been conduced, county agents say Merchants and farmers are said to be almost unanimous in support of the 1934-35 cotton plan whenever it is presented.

"Many farmers report that the cotton program has put them in the best financial position they have had since 1928 or 1929. County agents cite cases where part and sometimes all of the Government check has been left as a net deposit in the bank. Several bankers declare that debts seven or eight years old have been paid in full out of these government funds."

North Carolina Men Pay Debts, Buy Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Economic conditions in this State, especially as they apply to the agricultural section, are far above anything experienced during the past four years," writes Director I. O. Schaub, located at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. "Our farmers are paying more back taxes and indebtedness and are purchasing clothing and other needs ahead of the same period in any year since 1929.

"This is not all due to cotton in this State. Although cotton has been a very material factor, we happen to be the largest producer of flue-cured tobacco of any state in the union. As a result of the program of the Department of Agriculture, our tobacco growers are receiving approximately 50 per cent higher prices for their tobacco than was being received when the markets first opened.

"The morale of our farmers is the best that it has been in four years. This condition is reflected in a very large increase in the number of automobiles being sold and by a very decided increase in the volume of business done by the merchants. As I mentioned above, a similar situation is reflected in the amount of taxes being paid by the farmers."

Aircraft 'Shot' Down And Up by Light 'Gun'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

PLANES at the Oakland Municipal Airport now have to obey "traffic signals." A "traffic light gun," a small steel barreled affair resembling a machine gun, has been installed at the landing field. By touching a button on the pistol grip handle of this apparatus, a red or green light is flashed which is discernible at a distance of 5000 feet.

When planes are taking off from the field, the red light is used. This is a "don't land" signal to ships aloft. The green light is a sign to land. Planes on the ground are signaled in a like manner. This new device is expected to speed the movement of air traffic, and to serve as a safety measure.

Arkansas Is Grateful For Cotton Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"There has been a very nice pick-up in returns to farmers in Arkansas from cotton sold this fall," reports Assistant Director T. Roy Reid, whose post in the extension work in Arkansas is here at the state capital. "The checks from the plow-up on cotton have been helpful, along with the 10-cent price which farmers have been able to get.

"We have figured up the cotton crop this fall will bring a return of approximately $76,000,000 to the farmers of the State, where last year it brought about $40,000,000.

"The farmers yet do not have the money that they need to take care of their indebtedness, equipment, and other things which they need but they are in an improved condition over the past two years."

Cotton Program Aided Other Virginia Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—"We grow cotton in only a limited area in this State but in this section the money paid by the Department of Agriculture for the reduction of cotton acreage has helped considerably in improving economic conditions," reports Director J. R. Hutcheson at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College.

"The greatest improvement, however, not only with cotton but with other commodities has been the increase in prices due to government production control programs.

"Last year at this time cotton was selling at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. It is now bringing at least 9 cents. Flue cured tobacco was selling at from 8 to 10 cents a pound and is now bringing from 16 to 20 cents. Wheat was selling at from 50 to 60 cents per bushel and it is now bringing around 90 cents."

Florida Uses Cotton Cash To Pay Up Federal Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINSVILLE, Fla.—"The federal payments on cotton have added considerably to the income of the farmers throughout the southern states," says Vice-Director A. P. Spencer, situated at the college of agriculture of the University of Florida. "Of course the amount was not sufficient to present any very noticeable difference in the business but it amounted to something like $300,000 distributed in 20 counties of the State.

"This money was used for the payment of Government loans previously made, taxes, interest and local purchases. In fact, a large part of it was taken up in the payment of production loans that were due in October, and the farmers around there were greatly relieved to know this loan has been taken up."

Mississippi Sees Way To Pay Up Old Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. — The money sent to this state for the cotton plow-up campaign this summer has greatly improved economic conditions here," Director L. A. Olson, located at Mississippi State College, writes:

"It seems that we will receive from the Federal Government in this program approximately the same amount of money that was borrowed in this state last year to make the 1933 cotton crop. This will leave us three fourths of the cotton crop, for which we are getting 10 cents a pound instead of 6 as we did 12 months ago, which will enable us to liquidate old debts, pay back taxes, and have something for 1934 production purposes.

Alabama Farm Buying Up 25 P. C. Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—"Benefit payments to farmers who have coöperated with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cotton acreage reduction have greatly improved economic conditions in Alabama," reports Director L. N. Duncan, stationed at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

"It is conservatively estimated that the volume of purchases made by farm people in Alabama this fall is at least 25 per cent greater than last fall. County farm demonstration agents also report that more debts, taxes and other fixed agricultural expenses are being paid this year."

No Cotton in Maryland But Wheat Cash Helps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Also from Maryland, which raises no cotton but recently completed its wheat campaign, word is received from Director T. B. Symons, at the college of agriculture of the University of Maryland. He writes:

"While Maryland raises no cotton, we have just completed the wheat campaign and checks are going out to our people for their coöperation in reducing the acreage.

"The reports received indicate that the farmers are gladly accepting this assistance and it is greatly improving their general morale."

Fisher Names 19 On His Own List Of Money Experts

He Fails to Put Down Himself, Sprague and Ayres

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Irving Fisher's list of men "who understand the real meaning of money" was publicized yesterday.

Prominent in the list Prof. George Warren of Cornell, monetary adviser to the President.

In a letter to Mr. E. C. Riegel, president of the Consumers' Guild of America, the Yale economist said "there are doubtless several others whose names do not happen to occur to me just now, as well as others especially among younger economists whom I do not even know. There are also some business leaders."

The list gives these names:

Prof. Harry G. Brown, University of Missouri.
Professor Warren.
Prof. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University.
Prof. J. Harvey Rogers of Yale.
Prof. Wilford I. King of New York University.
Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin.
Dr. Warren M. Persons, New York.
Prof. Edwin M. Kemmerer of Princeton.
Prof. Cyril James, University of Pennsylvania.
Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard.
Prof. Jacob Viner, University of Chicago.

"Among the bankers," Fisher listed: Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York; and Mr. George Leblanc, former vice president in charge of foreign exchange of the Equitable Trust Company. The only foreign banker named was Mr. Reginald McKenna, M. P., chairman of The Midland Bank, Ltd., of London.

The foreign economists listed were Mr. John Maynard Keynes, of England; McCassel of Sweden, Frisch of Norway, Schultse and Gaevernitz of Germany.

The Consumers' Guild, who asked Professor Flisher to compile the list and who made it public, noted that among those not named were Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, who resigned recently as adviser to the Treasury and Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, "most widely quoted authority."

Professor Fisher did not mention himself.

Fisher Is Assailed And Choice Doubted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Representative Treadway (R.) Massachusetts, assailed Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale for his selection of 19 men in this country who, he said, know the true value of money.

Referring to news dispatches of Professor Fisher's selections, Mr Treadway said 16 "are college professors."

"With what crown of glory does Professor Fisher decorate this selection of his and by what authority does he set himself up as the one to make the selection?" he added in a statement.

"It is not surprising that a man who would testify before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress that money can be made by the application of postage stamps and become legal tender should select some of his own kind as monetary authorities.

"One of the three non-professors named by him is a former New York bank official who is reputed to be the chief adviser of Senator Thomas, the leading inflationist on Capitol Hill.

"Such self-appointed leadership as is assumed by Professor Fisher is not convincing to the country of the soundness of a financial program inaugurated by men of this type.

"The highest compliment that can be paid President Roosevelt is that up to this time he has warded off the advisers of Senator Thomas and his followers, among whom Professor Fisher is undoubtedly prominent."

Soviet Workers Get 1,500,000 Gardens

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—A Soviet Government decree ordering the allotment of individual vegetable gardens for 1,500,000 Soviet workers was made public today.

The decree, dated Dec. 25, specifies that huge vacant land areas shall be made available for this purpose during the coming year, in order to enable the most deserving workers to increase their food supply by their own activities in their spare time.

The plots will range in size from one-quarter to one-half acre to each family. They will be leased from five to seven years, and, provided their cultivation is not neglected, will be free from taxes and crop levies.

Chile Hangs Out Official 'Law and Order' Notice

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—Chilean criminals faced convincing proof that executive clemency was a thing of the past. Firm anti-crime measures by the Government were awaited as an aftermath of Chile's first execution since the days of the Ibañez régime.

For years, presidential clemency towards those sentenced to capital punishment has been invoked, and never refused. Commutation to life imprisonment has been the usual outcome. In the case of Francisco Manriquez, Saturday, President Alessandri withheld the usual commutation. It was indicative of the new attitude towards the crime wave which has been increasing in Chile. Official statistics reveal that crime is increasing month to month.

Business Failures Lower

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Business failures in the week ending Dec. 21 totaled 250, compared with 260 and 303, respectively, in the two preceding weeks, and 525 a year ago, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

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Hyannis (auspices First Church, Cotuit): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.
Lexington: Church Edifice, Mussy and Forest Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
New York
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 1. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 4.
Pennsylvania
Media (auspices First Church, Swarthmore): Media Theater, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 31.

Early Milk Delivery Stopped

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27 (AP)—Kansas City milkmen may sleep later now. The Health Department yesterday issued an order prohibiting the delivery of milk in residential districts before 5 a. m., stating that milk delivered early stands too long in an unprotected condition on porches.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

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PLUM PUDDINGS, FRUIT CAKES, NUTS, RAISINS, OLIVES, PICKLES, Etc.
Specially Priced for Christmas
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled
Luncheons and Dinners Served
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 3-8280; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

77 Orange Road
Luncheon Dinner
Thursday and Sunday Dinners Featured
Ph. Montclair 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Cecil Coffee House
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
Baked Goods Counter Open 10:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Homemade Pies, Cakes and Cookies
Closed December 24th and 25th

Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-3000
201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-1500

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed or trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

NEWARK

REGULAR CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
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587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Annuities and Life Insurance
LIFE INCOME GUARANTEED
Write for plans, no obligation.
MARIE VALLEAU
Equitable Life Assurance Society
744 BROAD STREET NEWARK, N. J.
Phone Market 2-2951

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0200
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Decker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream.
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
330 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9648

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.
EST. 1806 OR. 3-8200

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Housewares—Paints—Builders' Hardware
Walker Turner Tools

PASSAIC

WHITE LAUNDRY, INC.
Passaic 3-0030—0031
Called for and delivered anywhere within twenty miles.
20 Van Winkle Ave.
Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

PLAINFIELD

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
"The Original Keller"
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant:
COR. SOUTH and LELAND AVENUES
Downtown Office, 120 Park Ave., Plainfield 6-0100
No Toll Charges—call WX-2100

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs. Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

Slightly Worn Clothing, Antiques and Books Sold on Commission. Christmas Cards and Gifts.
The Bargain Mart
221 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-2485 Plfd., N. J.
P. B. Bradbury C. B. Darrow

CLEARANCE
Sale of Furs, Now!
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MIS SIMPLICITY
LASTIX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

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BOGOTA PUBLISHING COMPANY
439 ELM AVENUE Hack. 2-7220
"JOB PRINTING"

CHARM MART BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanent waves to fit your individual needs done reasonably.
276 Cypress Ave., Bogota Hack. 2-3730

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We invite our MONITOR friends to inspect our modern plant at
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BON-TON & J. J. Friedman, Inc.
CLEANERS, DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Phone Ridge. 6-4400

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel 6-2390

E. S. BARRY
Cash Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Phone Ridgewood 6-3630

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AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-225 North Ave Phone Westfield 3-1020

E. L. INGRAM
Texaco Certified Service
226 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1166
We can best prove our appreciation by meriting your patronage.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — Service
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

A Happy New Year
FANCY TURKEYS
EATMOR CRANBERRIES
HARRY KLINGER
254-256 E. Broad St. Tel. 2-2640—2641

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER Established 1860 625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

New York Floral Co.
Opens one of the finest establishments of its kind in the State at
906-912 Hamilton Street
Let It Be Your Florist

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827 WEST 10TH STREET

MONARCH
Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-637

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's Rialto Shirts
SPECIAL AT
$1.55

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

DINNER JACKET SUITS . . . designed in the smartest manner; tailored of beautiful worsteds; luxuriously lined; faultlessly correct.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

HARRISBURG

CARA NOME TOILET GOODS
AT THE
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

Stromberg-Carlson
Radios on Sale at
J. H. TROUP
15 SO. MARKET SQUARE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
STETSON HATS FOR WOMEN
ARDMORE
11 East Lancaster Avenue

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons, 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream, $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PITTSBURGH

ANNUITIES—INSURANCE
Carl B. Hathaway
KOPPERS BLDG. ATLANTIC 0400

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Weiler's FLOWERS
STORE: 429 Washington Street Phone 6486
GREENHOUSES: Wyomissing

B. & J. SAYLOR
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

ST. LAWRENCE Elmbrook MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
Wishes to Everyone, Everywhere a Happy New Year

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

The Chamberlain Products
include furniture polish, clean all soap—that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, de-odorisers, insect liquids Made at the T. D. Chamberlain factory
1206 CEDAR AVENUE
Salesroom. 334-336 Adams Avenue

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

New Year's Greetings
To our many friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor—We invite you to visit our store and see the many novelties and new commodities we have to offer. Do your New Year's shopping in Sewickley and at a store you can depend upon for quality and service.
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

Butler PAINTS
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
AT REGULAR GASOLINE PRICE
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
We appreciate the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CHESTER PIKE and PARK AVE.
Swarthmore 1297

UPPER DARBY

WIENER'S RESTAURANT
Chestnut St. at Garrett Rd.
LUNCHES 35c LUNCHEON PLATTER 25c
DINNERS 60c and 75c
No change in prices on Sundays

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.
BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*

STEWART CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

UPPER DARBY. Drexel Hill
HERMAN TILLIES
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

"Atlas Way the Best Way"
Awnings Mattresses Renovated
Window Shades Furniture Upholstered
Slip Covers Repaired and Refinished
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
J. S McMullen, Mgr.
Phone Madison 2557 11 Church Lane Fernwood, Pa.
Res. 854 Rundale Ave. Yeadon, Pa.

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES—Attractive rooms in private home; meals optional; prices reasonable; walking distance to Ninth Church. MRS. STELLING, 604 S. Harvard Blvd.; DRexel 5346.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman of character, culture and secretarial training, also conversant with travel usage, is available as companion at home or abroad to appreciative woman; willing to serve elderly or convalescing person. EDITH RIDENOUR, 3843 Franklin Ave., Seattle.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, ON BEACON STREET NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maids' rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators; owner moving away Box T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 700 Amsterdam Ave., 94th-95th—Newly renovated, electric refrigeration, $40; concession. Apply SUPT. Near Christian Science church.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Two 5-room sunny apartments on ocean front, fireplace, large piazza; A-1 condition. Breakers 6766-W eves.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
General Civil Practice
Collections and Trials. Probate, Real Estate and Corporation Law
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE for beautiful country home; gardener, mechanic; cook, housekeeper; strong, willing workers needed; interview preferred. Box 358, Clermont, Fla.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention to those needing it. 343 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3335

INSURANCE

1934 INSURANCE PAYMENTS arranged; sound companies; plate service. 53 State Street, Boston, Room 1108. Cap. 5632.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr. Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, Ned York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—To sublease small office in Grand Central zone; rent very reasonable. Telephone Murray Hill 2-0778.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 rooms, nicely furnished, 2 or 3 half days a week. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

PIANOS

THREE fine baby grand pianos, reasonable, no dealer. Call MR. ELLIS, Kenmore 3460, Boston.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS, Plumbing and Heating New Installations and Repairs. Dependable Service, Covering Greater Boston. 50 Keith St., W. Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS—Large corner room, private bath; other rooms. Discriminating clientele, exceptional food. 3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. Jamaica 3654. N. V. Strough, Mgr.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave.—Housekeeping rooms, also single and double rooms; transients. MRS. PENDEXTER. Tel. Comm. 8291.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 7—Two large, comfortable rooms, one overlooking Fenway; very sunny; $8 and $6; references required.

NEWTON, MASS., 44 Billings Park—Beautiful square room with refined family; convenient location; rent reasonable; references exchanged.

N. Y. C. (83d, B'way)—Double, warm, outside (southern); private shower, etc.; $10.00; clean, refined, quiet surroundings. Trs. 7-7363.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic on automobiles and motor boats; go anywhere; excellent references. C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN—Married; technical experience with building expert; seeks employment. Phone Scarsdale 4355. BRUCE I. ELLIOTT, 610 W. 145th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER, gentleman, lady, elderly people; reader; dependable; drives car; travel; go anywhere. Box T-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK and second maid (Protestants), singly or together, both competent, well trained; excellent references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 4033.

EXPERIENCED children's nurse or ladies' maid; excellent references. Endicott 2-6275 (New York City).

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, highest references furnished. C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 36 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BIRMINGHAM—Good board residence for gentlemen, gas fires in bedroom, telephone, electric light. HILTON, 3 Fentham Rd., Erdington.

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 3½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
Individual Attention Given
Rest assured, that if you send your best pal here, he will be in loving care. Dogs collected from any reasonable distance—the LONDON AREA being included, for which only a nominal charge is made. BOARDING FEE (which includes DAILY GROOMING, EXERCISE, HIGH GRADE CEREAL FOOD AND MEAT) is from 1/- to 2/6 per day, according to size.
Write to
THE HARECOTE KENNELS, Tel. Northiam 103
MILL CORNER, NORTHIAM, SUSSEX
Pedigree wire fox-terriers usually for sale.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

HOUSES TO LET

KENT, SANDWICH—CANTERBURY
Lovely old country house to let now for any period, furnished or unfurnished; central heating, electric light, company's water; 9 bedrooms, 4 sitting-rooms, 2 bathrooms; large garden, hard court, garage, dairy. Full particulars from HAMPTON'S, St. James's 86, LONDON S. W. 1., or from Mrs. Grant, Wickhambreaux.

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AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O. consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Restful house, woodland surroundings; close church; large rooms, gas fires, good cooking; recommended. MRS. P. W. GILLMAN, The Montpelier, 68 Montpelier Rd., Hove 189711.

BRIGHTON SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms gas fires; ½ minute sea-front; cooking under personal supervision MRS. ROBINSON 12a Chesham Place. Telephone 1463

MIDDLETON SUSSEX — Guests received; pretty modern cottage, 1½ acre garden, 2 minutes from sea, Box M-1068, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

POST WANTED

GIRL, aged 18, desires post as under-nurse; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2539, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST wanted as housekeeper companion or housekeeper where maid kept. ADAMS, 14 Edward Road, Bromley.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel (new) position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 1863

ROOMS TO LET

PARKSTONE—Dorset, two part-furnished rooms, one fitted with basin (hot and cold); separate gas; quiet road; Woodlands, Copse Close.

WALES—Furnished 1 good sitting-room, 1 or more bedrooms in quiet, detached house near sea, buses and shops; separate kitchen, every convenience; permanent or period. MRS. SCOTT, Shandon, Wynn Ave., Old Colwyn.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.

Inexpensive Reading Lamps
Shades and Electric Fittings
—ALLIN'S—
46 SIDNEY STREET
Wireless Receivers, Batteries, etc. by Leading Makers

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PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
12 PALACE AVENUE Tel. 5686

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 Victoria St. Est. 1883 Tel. 5615

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE
Throughout January
4a, 5 and 6 STRAND TEL. 4314

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. Phone 2279

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

C. L. COLES
WATERLOO DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE ROAD Phone 2165
TRY OUR PASTEURISED MILK IN GLASS

COALS Phone 2589 CAVES Coal Merchants (Opp. Torre Sta.) TORQUAY

BURRIDGE & SONS
FRUITERERS, FLORISTS AND GREENGROCERS
Phone 3734 8 Victoria Parade

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

W. C. WIDDOWSON
ESTATE AGENT. AUCTIONEER
Country Properties. Town Houses.
FLEET STREET PHONE 4241

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
(Late L. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
68 and 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2335
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

H. CRUSE
Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
173 Windsor Road. Phone 3534

Banfield & Sons
FISHMONGERS & POULTERERS
Castle Circus Phone 3511

For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
Abbey Stores, Torquay
Ask for Jacob's Biscuits

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
Bournemouth Road, Parkstone Tel. 70

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CHARLES Ltd.
44, 45, 46 BROADMEAD
Est. 1860 Phone 25670 BRISTOL

for Guaranteed Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, "Buovant" Upholstery, "Staples" Mattresses, 'Lloyd Loom Products "Divanette" Bed-Settees
Complete House Furnishers

January Stocktaking Sale
Great Bargains in the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
at
TAYLOR'S *in the Green*
BRISTOL PHONE 20225
Cafe Second Floor

Winter Sale Event
Every Smart Fashion Is Included
FROCKS, COATS, SPORTSWEAR ENSEMBLES, MILLINERY, FURS
Must Be *Cleared* TEL. 24309
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 BRIDGE ST., BRISTOL BRIDGE

Brookes of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

JOHN GOSS
Fancy DRAPER *and* HOSIER
38 and 39 OLD MARKET STREET
and
174 GLOUCESTER ROAD, BISHOPSTON
BRISTOL

CARR'S
TABLE WATER BISCUITS
F. WELSFORD
Grocery and General Stores
26 CAIRNS ROAD, REDLAND, BRISTOL

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

MARSH'S
BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS
For Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 WHITELADIES RD., CLIFTON

CHELTENHAM

Confectionery
Chocolates
York Ham
Wiltshire Bacon
W. VALE & CO. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street
Phone 2733

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists • General Drapers • House Furnishers

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd

ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
High-Class
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
JACOB'S and PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
DIADEM FLOUR
CHIVERS and CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PRODUCTS
Post Office, Moordown. Tel.: Winton 213
Delivery to All Districts Daily

RENEE DURANT
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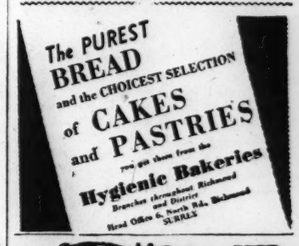
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Daily Features

Come Play

The Toy Counter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE'RE going to Maplewood, New Jersey, today to surprise Hope G. We visited New Jersey last February when we went to a party at Genevieve McD's, in Bernardsville, but we have never been to Maplewood before. Are you watching your maps each week to see how far we have flown from your home? New Jersey is quite a long distance from the Irish Free State as you will learn if you turn to your map of the world. Ask daddy or mother to help you figure out the distance.

Hope's mother invited us to give a surprise party for Hope three or four weeks ago. We tried to get there sooner but there were other surprise parties scheduled so we had to wait until this week. It is not easy to promise a surprise party at any certain time, unless the invitation comes very early, because each party is planned in the order in which the invitation arrives. So if you are eager to have a surprise party for daughter or son, or niece or nephew or even a little playmate, send their name and the city where they live to Auntie Vi as soon as you can. You may also include the names of some of their friends whom you would like to have at the party.

It is a good thing our playship doesn't stop when we talk or we wouldn't get very far, would we? I like to have a little chat as we go flying through the sky. After we get to the party everyone is so busy playing that there isn't much time just to talk.

Why we're here already! Can you see our welcome flag from here? I can, and I'm sure you can, too, if you look over there to the right of those trees. Do you suppose they are maple trees, and that is why the street and the city where Hope lives are both named Maplewood?

Oh, look, what a nice place! Hope's mother is waiting for us on the veranda but Hope and her chums Margy, Carroll, Naomi, Cunia Mae and Audrey are not in sight.

How do you do, Mrs. G! Wait a moment, children, until Hope's mother shows us where we shall find Hope and her friends. Follow her quietly, and be ready for the big surprise.

Poor Hope doesn't know what to do she is surprised, but you can tell how happy she is from her smile.

Hello Hope! Hello girls! We have come to surprise you and to show you how to play a game called "The Toy Shop."

Gather together all the toys you can find, Hope, and put them on this large table which we will call the Toy Shop. What a nice lot of toys! Guess I'll have to visit this Toy Shop myself.

Now let's ask Hope to be the shopkeeper and Naomi the customer or purchaser. We'll all sit here near the shop where we can watch closely while the customer looks over all the toys very carefully, trying to remember just what toys are there and how they are arranged. She may ask questions about different toys. Give her just a few moments. Then she must leave without purchasing anything (she goes out of the room). However, she soon returns, remembering something she wanted to buy.

But while she has been away the shopkeeper has hidden one of the toys and when she returns she must remember what is missing and name it, for that is the very toy she came back to purchase. If she names the missing toy, she may be shopkeeper, but if she is unable to name it, the shopkeeper retains his place and another player becomes the customer—until all have had their turn.

If inexpensive favors are to be given, it would be fun to get ten-cent toys and let each one keep the toy he or she "purchases" in this way from the shopkeeper. Do not allow any player to have more than one turn if they succeed in "purchasing" a toy. After all have had

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

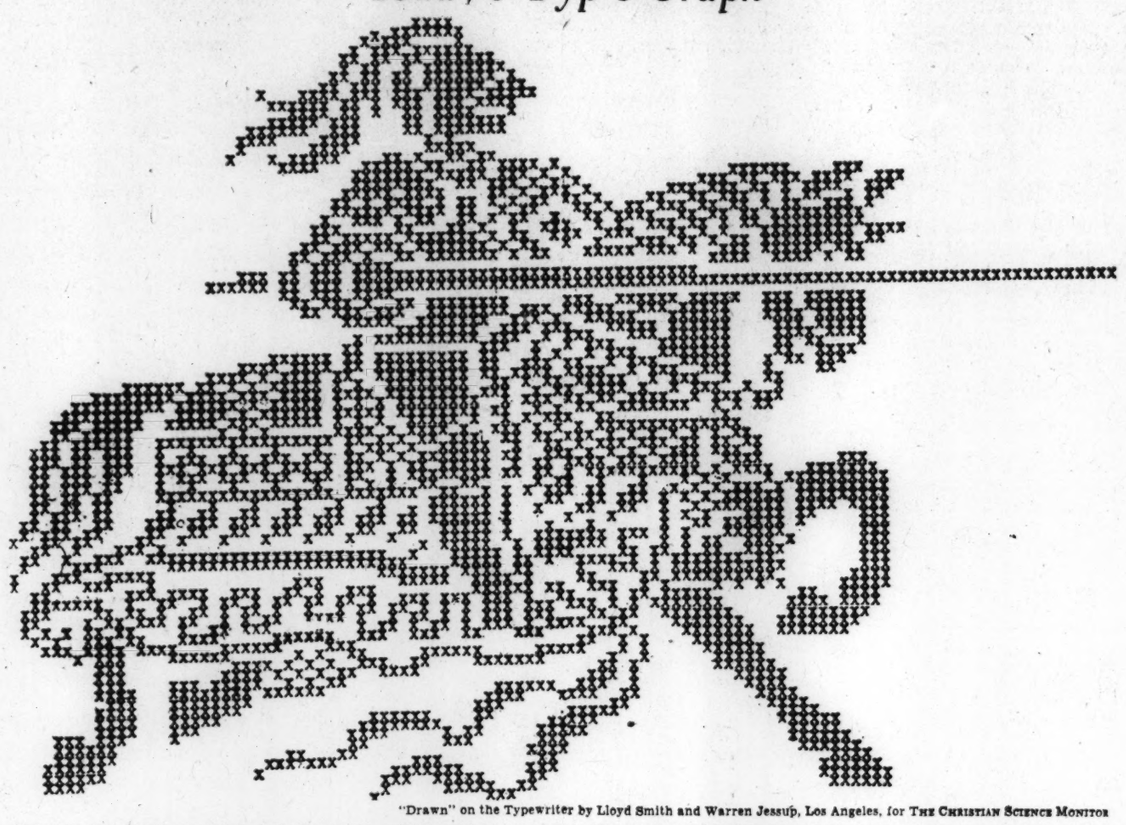
"She may ask questions about different toys."

a turn the unsuccessful ones might try again until each has a gift.

Good-by Hope. Good-by children. Thank you for the lovely party. Watch for next week's surprise everyone. It might be a visit to you.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Lloyd Smith and Warren Jessup, Los Angeles, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today we have further proof that the typewriter will respond to any mood. Two young men in the City of the Angels get to humming "In days of old when knights were bold." Their fingers take up the accompaniment and straightway there begins to unroll from their machine a gay young knight ready to go places for his lady fair.

Mr. Scroggins

Music in the Air

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ON BOSTON COMMON during the Christmas season a large tree appears. Lights wink happily from its branches when the velvet curtain of night is drawn, and up among the lights, Roger P. Scroggins (P. for Pilgrim), the most venerable squirrel on the Common, if not in the world, spends as much of his spare time as he feels is becoming. He stood this night on a branch, leaning against the great trunk of the tree, with his high shiny silk hat forward on his nose and his small cane under one arm. Further out on the branch nestled Fib, sparrow chieftain, and Florrie, important pigeon.

Both were still as a house asleep. This is unusual for Fib, who flutters and hops at the slightest excuse, and it is more unusual for Florrie. While she hasn't the habit of constant movement in her wings, beak, and legs, which marks the sparrow, being given more to strutting, Florrie has an eye which winks easily. Tonight even the wink eye was at rest. As for Scroggins, he was as still as a shadow.

"Listen!" said Scroggins.

Florrie and Fib became even stiller, if that is possible.

Up through the tree branches floated a song. It sang of stars and hillside far away and long ago. It was a silvery sort of thing, this song, and though it couldn't be seen, it seemed to dart in and out among the branches like small arrows.

"Sh-h-h-h!" said Scroggins. There was really nothing to shush about, Fib and Florrie both being as quiet as breathing, but a Scroggins takes no chances. After all, Fib might rustle and Florrie might wink.

The song dropped from the topmost twig of the tree, down, down, down. Then it began again. This time it told of bells and as it rose into the night, a bell rang, then another and another. The song seemed to have opened a door from which chimes came running like playful children, and the sound of the bells and the sound of the song mingled and murmured as waters mix and murmur.

The three friends in the tree rested with their heads raised and their ears alert. Scroggins said not a word, not even a shush.

The bells stopped ringing. A new song came across the top of the Common and fell into the tree. This was a gay kind of song. It danced and twirled on its toes. It told about small people and smiling faces and glowing firesides and kind words one to another. This song skipped and hopped and it was impossible to listen to it and be still. Scroggins waved his cane in time to the music. Florrie winked and Fib darted from side to side.

As suddenly as wind, the song ended. It became very still, and the three friends nestled together on the limb.

"Look!" said Scroggins in a whisper, pointing with his cane up into the night. The stars were winking and twinkling in the friendliest sort of way, and they too seemed to be making a sort of music.

Scroggins finally looked at his watch—and was astonished that it wasn't earlier.

"Listen!" said Scroggins.

A Dog's Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

THE bond of sympathy which exists between all dog lovers, whether the pet in question be an aristocrat of the canine world or just "plain dawg," was shown recently when a woman was summoned to the by-laws court in Edmonton for failure to pay the necessary $5 license fee for her dog. The woman stated she was without employment and did not have the money to pay the license.

The magistrate, Col. George B. McLeod, has a tender feeling toward dogs, and being unwilling to have the animal impounded because of the woman's inability to pay, he allowed her several weeks to secure the necessary sum.

Another dog lover residing in Montreal, over 2000 miles away, read about the woman's plight and how she was in danger of losing her pet. The Montreal woman, a stranger to the Edmontonian, sent the following letter to Magistrate McLeod:

"Enclosed please find $5 to be used to pay Mrs. S—'s dog license which you said must be paid by Dec. 31. I read about Mrs. S— and I love dogs, but have none of my own. I decided to pay the license fee. Mrs. S— must not lose her dog. Will you please wish them all a Happy Christmas for me, especially the dog?"

The good Samaritan from Montreal has been notified by the court that the license has been paid, so that a Merry Christmas will be assured to the grateful owner and "especially the dog."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Remodeling Closets

A CARPENTER in our locality could not find a steady job, so he went from door to door and displayed blueprints of closets, in which every bit of space was utilized. He offered to remodel closets in the houses, building in drawers or shelves or even a clever little drop-shelf for the inside of a closet door. He made closet hatracks, too, that could be made dust-proof. J. E. L.

Bedroom Chairs

HAVING fixed over a plain kitchen chair into an attractive bedroom chair by padding back and seat and then covering it with glazed chintz, one girl in our neighborhood found many housewives with old chairs on hand, which they were glad to have her re-cover. Some she made slip covers for; she enameled the legs of others and covered all the upper part with a box-plaited flounce about half-way down.

Miss Joan L.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THE wise man derives more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.

—GRACIAN

In Lighter Vein

Spoiled the Sale

Shoe Salesman: "Here's a good strong pair, sir; last you a lifetime."

Customer: "Good. That's the kind of thing I've been looking for. I'll take those."

Shoe Salesman: "Thank you, sir. Will one pair be enough?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Wrong Person

Post-Office Clerk: "We can't pay you this $20 money order unless you bring somebody to identify you."

Stranger: "That's hard luck! There's only one man in this town who can identify me, and I owe him $20."—*Pathfinder.*

—Humorist

Joan (after solid hour's staring): "Mummie, can we go along the corridor into another carriage? I've finished with these people."

Answered

"So the evening wore on," said the romanticist, telling a story.

"Excuse me," interrupted the wit, "but can you tell me what the evening wore on that occasion?"

"It doesn't matter," replied the romanticist, "but I believe that it was the close of day."

The Prodigy

Mr. Pompus: "I was not always as well off as I am now. I didn't always ride in a motor of my own. When I first started in life I walked."

Visitor: "You were lucky. When I first started I had to crawl. It took me a long time to learn to walk."—*Border Cities Star.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for the Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

A war correspondent in Russia, Mexico, Germany, France, an eyewitness of the World War, the Russion Revolution, and Mexican Revolutions, William G. Shepherd, is now Collier's staff correspondent.

"Topics of the Times" in the New York Times are true essays in both form and spirit. These "editorial essays" differ from the regular editorial, which generally aims to convince rather than to entertain.

One of England's greatest journalists was John Thaddeus Delane, for many years editor of the London Times.

"In newspapers the tendency is to sacrifice elegance and refinement to the forceful and the funny," declared Prof. Adams S. Hill of Harvard University in "Our English" (1890.)

Elmer Theodore Peterson, editor of "Better Homes and Gardens," and formerly editor of the Wichita (Kan.) Beacon, won the Editor and Publisher war editorial contest, October, 1918.

Paul Dana, whose father, Charles A. Dana, founded the New York Sun in 1867, succeeded him as its editor, 1897 to 1903.

Bronson Howard, American producer of "Henrietta," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," Kate," and other plays, graduated from journalism into playwriting.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Earliest Gospel

NOT only is the Gospel of Mark by far the shortest of the narratives of the Master's ministry, but it is generally agreed to be the earliest, dating probably from about 70 A. D. or a little earlier.

The vivid, yet simple style is felt by many scholars to bear out this assumption of its early date, and it has been noted that while it constantly refers to the Weyshower as Jesus, the title "Christ" is used only some seven times in this account, though relatively far more common in the work of the other evangelists.

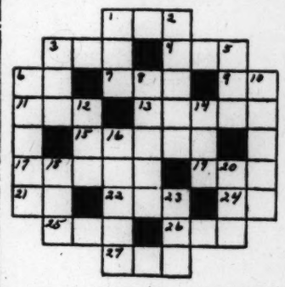
According to a generally accepted tradition, Mark was written at Rome.

Worth Knowing

RAINCOATS FOR GRAIN—A CELLULOSE-BY-PRODUCT HAS BEEN UTILIZED BY GERMAN FARMERS TO PROVIDE COVERING FOR THEIR GRAIN STACKS, THE MATERIAL SHEDS THE RAIN BUT PERMITS THE SUN'S RAYS TO PENETRATE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Junior Cross-Word No. 63



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Color.
3—Right.
4—To gain as clear profit.
6—Particular portion of a state or kingdom (ab.).
7—Manuscripts. (ab.).
9—Exclamation.
11—Vase.
13—A cement.
15—Kind of willow.
17—Smaller in number.
19—Japanese coin.
21—Therefore.
23—River on northern boundary of Texas.
24—Nose of the scale.
25—Horse.
26—Forth.
27—To take food.

Down

1—To inclose and confine.
2—To succeed.
3—Dorbeetle.
5—Make lace.
6—Ends of sleeves.
8—Steeple.
10—Cowardly nocturnal mammal.
12—At this time.
14—To examine judicially.
16—Twilled worsted cloth.
18—Eternity.
20—A newt.
22—Speck.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

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The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

207

During the convention which was held here of teachers one of the teachers discovered a bill missing from her purse which she had been carrying back and forth to the sessions. Being kind of low in funds her joy knew scarcely no bounds when it was returned back to her

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Rochester Times Union: Some of the budget balancers, who will be busy around Jan. 1, are now looking for a new word for "deficit."

New Yorker: We gather that the President's gold policy will be given a fair trial and abandoned if it does not work. It is a mobile experiment.

Punch: Ladies' handbags are on sale which on being opened have their interiors illuminated by electricity. Invented, no doubt, by some long-suffering ticket-collector.

Indianapolis News: First thing anybody knows, the man who doesn't like to work will be forced to think up some new excuse.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Radiocast, broadcast (Miss M. L. F.)—The correspondent writes:

In British Columbia we have three radiocast programs of Christian Science every week, and the question has arisen as to the reason why the Monitor always uses the word "radiocast" instead of "broadcast."

I have looked up the verb "broadcast" in Webster's, and to me the meaning "to disseminate widely" conveys a truer and deeper sense of the purpose of our radio programs than does the more technical word "radiocast." Would you kindly explain, through your column, the difference in meaning of these two words, and give any objection there may be to the word "broadcast"?

As applied to radio, "broadcast" and "radiocast" are exact synonyms, designating the electrical process of transmitting from a radio station programs of music, lectures, etc., for the benefit of an unlimited number of receiving sets.

In the early days of radio, "wireless" was the term first seized upon; but this, especially in America, was soon abandoned for "broadcast," as the former was applied directly to messages sent by the familiar dot-and-dash method.

"Broadcast," however, seemed to be too general a term (see any dictionary definition), so "radiocast" was eventually coined—by an official of The Mother Church, incidentally—to be used specifically in connection with the broadcasting by radio. It has been widely adopted, and is in current good use.

Short-lived, long-lived (Miss M. L. F.)—The *i* is long; principal accent on the first syllable of each compound, secondary stress on the second.

For the Scrapbook

Gems in Verse

I pray the prayer of Plato old;
God made thee beautiful within,
And let thine eyes the good behold
In everything save sin.
—*Whittier.*

Aspire, break bonds, I say,
Endeavor to be good, and better still,
And best. Success is naught, endeavor's all.
—*Browning.*

Because the road was steep and long
And through a dark and lonely land
God set upon my lips a song
And put a lantern in my hand.
—*Joyce Kilmer.*

Lord of himself, though not of lands;
And having nothing—
Yet hath all.
—*Sir Henry Wotton.*

Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush aflame with God:
But only he who sees, takes off his shoes
The rest sit round it and pluck blackberries.
—*Elizabeth Barrett Browning.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Tares in the Wheat Plan

WHATEVER efforts the Administration in Washington may make to find markets for American agricultural surpluses abroad, it evidently does not expect to escape immediately from the necessity of reducing farm production to the basis of what the United States can consume. While the recently published charter of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is broad enough to permit it to act as an export agency in addition to its original function of distributing foodstuffs to the unemployed, there has been more comment on the fact that its powers might include the buying of semi-barren land to take that out of production. Meanwhile there is talk also of extending a processing tax and production control to the dairying industry.

This goes on in spite of, or perhaps because of, the fact that efforts thus far to control the bounties of much-assisted nature have disclosed difficulties and seepages in the most carefully considered plans. Thus, according to government estimates, the South after plowing under one-fourth of its acreage of cotton will have a slightly larger crop this year than the 13,000,000 bales of last year. In wheat, Mr. Nat C. Murray, an authoritative private statistician, asserts that the planted acreage this winter will be within 1 per cent of what it was last winter notwithstanding the prospective disbursement of $100,000,000 to farmers who have agreed to cut their acreage 15 per cent.

The "out" apparently is that farmers who hitherto have not grown any wheat and hence cannot receive a reduction quota are now turning land to that crop. In the case of cotton there also is evidence of more intensive cultivation and a selection of the best acres, since the average yield per acre this year is 208.7 pounds, compared to a ten-year average of 167.4 pounds. In wheat the new plantings are the antithesis of the sensible land-use planning that agricultural leaders now seek to foster, for the new acreage is largely in high cost areas such as New York and Kentucky, while production is reduced in the low cost areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Pacific Northwest.

These developments raise a question whether it may take some system of licensing to do the job if American farm production is really to be controlled. Such a plan was advanced by a recent conference of five western governors, but it probably would never be accepted by American farmers. Restriction of corn and hog production, and now of dairy production, involve even more complications than do cotton and wheat.

Yet in the present situation of American agriculture, if farmers cannot or do not adjust their output by volition and plan, the economic law of supply and demand will at length do it for them by its own rule of ruthlessness. By this rule the less efficient or well situated producer is ground between the millstones of price and production cost until he is "eliminated"—an economist's euphemism for saying no one cares what becomes of him. It's the law of the jungle, "let him survive who can, and the devil take the hindmost" until production is cut down to demand.

Just this law and its train of sweatshops, starvation wages and suffering is what the NRA has sought to mitigate in the labor market of industrial cities. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is an effort similarly to soften the fall of that law upon the one-fourth of the population who live on the land.

Properly conceived, the essence of America's farm program is not so much the raising of prices as the fitting of production to demand, so that prices may adjust themselves. If this is accompanied by a well-reasoned program of land-use to encourage the growing of the nation's crops on the acres really most suited to their efficient production, then there will have been substantial compliance with the law of supply and demand but without the hardships of its usual methods of self-enforcement. As in many other fields, men have the choice of accommodating themselves to the situation by intelligence or of being battered into submission by circumstances. And in this instance an intelligent solution requires the coöperation of many urbanites as well as farmers.

For these reasons, though the difficulties may seem large, there is occasion to await with interest what remedies the AAA may devise, or to see whether any further are necessary, and to give a sympathetic hearing and trial to what methods the most careful thought can devise.

A Tibetan Succession

SO INACCESSIBLE is Tibet that the news of the passing of the Dalai Lama sounds like a report from another world. But it holds many implications in Central Asia. To Britain and India, it means the loss of a friend; to China, the loss of an enemy; and to Russia, the renewal of an opportunity. Tibet's strategic position on the ridge pole of Asia makes the King-Priest of the Forbidden Land an important personage to all these nations.

The Dalai or Grand Lama of Tibet was a refugee thirty years ago. China, which claims sovereignty over Tibet, as well as Mongolia and Manchuria, chased him out. During his exile the dignitary found comfortable asylum in India. After his loyal followers among the fighting monks enabled him to stage a comeback, he never forgot the hospitality, and has since been partial to the British, though not to the extent of opening Tibet to foreign settlement.

This pro-British attitude has always irked the Chinese. There has lately been a tendency in China, indeed, to see in the Panchan Lama, another Tibetan dignitary, the real King-Priest of Tibet. This Panchan Lama had to flee a few years ago in the same precipitate manner as the Dalai Lama, with whom he had had a tilt. He has since resided in China, hoping, and perhaps working, for a return to his own country, which will now be possible.

In the hierarchy of Lamaistic Buddhism the Panchan outranks the Dalai in spiritual matters. Not only in Tibet but also in Mongolia, which practices the same religion as Tibet, is the Panchan's claim in this respect honored. Mongolia is politically under the influence of Soviet Russia. Therefore the return of the Panchan Lama will no doubt be good news in Nanking and Moscow equally. But, as with Britain, they will be more interested in the choice of the new Dalai, who, after his selection by the lesser monks, will be held divinely inspired to rule that far-off country in all temporal matters.

Housing in Great Britain

NEXT to the problem of unemployment, no social question in Great Britain has aroused so much public feeling during the last year as that of the housing of the working classes. Under the stimulus of clamorous demands for action the British Ministry of Health has successfully brought pressure to bear on local authorities and building societies, and the results in many respects have been gratifying. The problem is twofold: pulling down blocks of dwellings not fit to be inhabited, and, secondly, providing a sufficient number of new houses for letting at a price which the poorer members of the population can afford to pay.

In its plans for slum clearance the Government has acted with energy. The law provides full powers for ordering the demolition of insanitary houses, with or without compensation to owners, according to circumstances. The difficulty has been to induce the local authorities to use these powers. The method adopted by the Government has been to call upon all the authorities in the country to examine the insanitary dwellings in their areas, and to present a program for demolishing them. Of 1717 local bodies thus called upon, all but 45 have replied satisfactorily and programs for pulling down 200,000 houses have been submitted.

The immense task of providing new dwellings remains. It is calculated that there is a shortage of about a million dwellings, and that in the course of the next seven years at least a further half-million will be needed; and one expert goes so far as to say that if all the working classes were accommodated as well as they reasonably might be, five and a half million new houses ought to be constructed during the next generation. Here again the Government is able to point to some measure of success; 218,000 houses have been built during the last year (169,000 by private enterprise)—a record which justifies the Minister's prophecy that the removal of the state subsidy and therewith the competition of subsidized houses would bring down the cost of building and induce private enterprise to embark on big schemes.

But the rate of increase, considerable as it is, does not satisfy those who are aware of the urgency of the need. Private builders are satisfying the demands of those who can afford to buy their houses, but they are reluctant to embark on the more speculative task of erecting small houses to be let at a low rent. So strong is the public feeling that the Government may yet be forced to reconsider its attitude in regard to the establishment of a national housing corporation to undertake a nation-wide program for the mass production of working-class dwellings.

Rasmussen

KNUD RASMUSSEN was one of the great arctic adventurers. No civilized man was more at home in the frozen wilderness of the North, nor fitted more naturally into that desolate region of fur-clad men, slant-eyed huskies, swirling blizzards and grinding pack ice than that enduring Dane. His mother was a Greenland Eskimo and he learned her native tongue.

When Rasmussen first took up the frozen trail in 1902, men were still striving to scale the perilous north latitudes to the pole. No geographical quest inspired Rasmussen. He set his course toward ethnographical research. During the years that other men were exploring uncharted lands, the stern-visaged Greenlander was exploring the history and habits of an untraced race. But he was more than an ethnologist. He was a poet who loved those strange little people of the North.

The saga of Rasmussen's Thule Expedition of 1921 is one of the most significant in the long history of arctic research. From an ethnographical standpoint it parallels in importance the geographical conquest that marked Peary's discovery of the north pole. Across frozen tundra and jagged sea ice, exploring up deep inlets, Rasmussen sledged his way over the icy roof of the world, 20,000 miles from Danish Island and Barren Grounds westward to East Cape in the arctic outpost of Siberia. In the three years that Rasmussen was lost to civilization he had retraced the epic highway that marked the amazing migration of ancient man from Asia to America and Greenland.

Yesterday, the world may have pondered what useful purpose polar exploration might ever serve. Today, developments in the field of transportation reveal to some degree the deeper import of those heroic quests. Once men set forth in oak-ribbed surface ships to solve the ice-locked secrets of the North. Now the speeding wings of modern air transport, in search of shorter and safer ocean routes, are casting significant shadows across the trails of subarctic travelers. The mutations of time alone can reveal all that such men as Rasmussen of Denmark have achieved in demonstrating man's dominion over all the earth.

Elizabethans and a Moral

CLOSE affinity between the temper of the Elizabethan age and that of the present day is pointed out by S. R. Littlewood, London publicist. In a recent speech he adduced as evidence of this affinity the popularity which several Shakespearean revivals have enjoyed in London during the last few months. He might also have quoted the keen interest aroused this year by sundry books and studies on Elizabethan subjects, as well as ambitious plans for films dealing with the Tudor period.

In any case, on two accounts, the comparison is a striking one, firstly, because the Elizabethan age is one of the most famous in the world's history, and, secondly, because all its splendor went down in shadow and eclipse.

The love of adventure that sent Drake to circumnavigate the globe, and led to the foundation of the East India Company, can be paralleled in our own day by the astronomical researches that probe to the farthest ends of the universe. Even the crudity of the plots of Elizabethan plays can find their counterpart in much of the movie entertainment of the twentieth century, and that towering enthusiasm for knowledge which Marlowe, in "Faustus," for example, revealed as a leading characteristic of his age, may be compared with the zeal that today expresses itself in such institutions as university extension courses and workers' educational associations.

But the Elizabethan age, for all its magnificence and achievement, lacked something vital, and that lack finally put a period to its greatness. It was perhaps the most remarkable example in history of an attempt to build a civilization on purely mundane values, a civilization that should use the earth, not as a footstool, but as a foundation stone.

On the one hand, overwhelmed by the wealth of human learning disclosed by the Renaissance, and, on the other, reacting from a sense of religion found unsatisfactory, the men of Elizabeth's age who gave it fame made little or no attempt to discover or understand the verities of Christianity. Satisfied by a keen æsthetic response to the appearances of things, they paid no attention to the underlying realities. By that mistake, they became like men wandering with no compass, and their splendor and glory toward the end of the great Queen's reign passed into darkness. Today there is danger of repeating that mistake—and hope of avoiding it.

The Price of Talk

IF SILENCE is golden, as the proverb says, Congress never has discovered it. Whenever a senator or representative breaks his silence, his words, golden or otherwise, are recorded in the Congressional Record. The Record has become an American institution—and expense. At the last session it ran into 12,264 pages, costing $514,190 to print, or $42 a page.

Now, it seems, the price of talk is rising. The "Lame Duck" amendment to the Constitution eliminated short sessions of Congress, leaving one session a year. Yet the cost of recording the debates will take a jump. The former subscription rate of the Record for the short session was $4, and for the long session $8. Under the new plan, Uncle Sam, publisher, has announced a rate of $1.50 a month.

Although about 35,000 copies are printed, the subscriptions number only about 800. More than 31,000 copies are mailed out under Government frank and the rest used in Washington. Each senator has eighty-eight copies for mailing and other purposes, and each representative sixty, many of which are distributed among constituents.

The Record has both uses and abuses. Its verbatim record of speeches and debates is useful not only to the members of both houses and to the departments of government, but to newspapers, libraries, teachers, students, business men and historians. It is authentic and complete.

Its abuses arise principally from "extending" remarks—i. e., printing speeches of which parts never actually were delivered—incorporating into the Record newspaper articles, editorials and other matter more or less pertinent, usually less, in support of the speaker's argument, and repeating data already in print in Government documents. Stricter editing would enhance the value and readability of the material printed.

Half a million dollars is a lot of money when so large a percentage of the cost goes into recording material which should be forgotten instead of preserved. Was there ever a better time or opportunity for discriminating economy?

Editorial Notes

Because he considers its daily study essential to a well-rounded education, Superintendent R. L. Patton of Rutherford College, Morganton, N. C., has directed his students to hunt up copies of Noah Webster's "blue back" spellers, a textbook used by their great-grandparents. While the volume is, in the present day, not easily come by, those who have surveyed its formidable array of words are of the opinion that locating copies of the book will be the easiest part of the students' task.

The stock exchange is planning an extensive advertising campaign to "sell itself to the public," a New York daily has reported. Completion of this deal seems to depend on whether the salesmen will admit that the public has paid in advance.

The new type of individual suspension for front wheels of automobiles, giving the machines a springy "knee action," should help the motor industry to come forward with pleasant leaps and bounds.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Will NRA Meet Prohibition's Fate?

WASHINGTON

FOR many years Americans have been inclined to deplore the fact that the political capital of the nation has been distinct from the commercial and financial capital. In no other major country does a like situation exist. London, Paris, Berlin and Rome are all the commercial centers of their nations as well as the political capitals. That the situation differs here is due to the well-considered plan of the founders of the nation acting largely under the influence of Thomas Jefferson. They visioned a government so purely philosophical that it could be detached from concern with business affairs and freed from sinister influences of wealth by the simple device of locating it some hundreds of miles from the business center, which at the time was Philadelphia. So Washington was built on one of the least promising sites of the country. But after long years and an almost incredible expenditure of money it has been made one of the most beautiful American cities.

Today it has also by the operation of forces undreamed of at the time of its foundation been made the industrial and commercial center of the United States by the operation of NRA and the other initialed organizations which control business. The captains of industry, big and little, are forced to come to Washington for conferences, advice and, some of them say bitterly, for orders. The hotels are about as crowded as in war time, but with a clientele very different from that which used to haunt the Washington lobbies. The substantial man of affairs fills the elevators now and the old-time slouch-hatted politician is conspicuously absent, and if a mere amateur in the interpretation of human expression may be trusted, the business that brings them here is not much to their liking.

* * *

If the manufacturer or other business man is a bit distressed about the outlook for his progress under the code, the Administration is not without worry concerning it. Perhaps no public man who observed what selfish personal interests did to prohibition should have hoped for easy success in the regulation of all business by government for the general good. The prohibition amendment was submitted to all the voters of the nation after half a century of debate. It was adopted by practically a unanimous vote of the states. For the first two years of its operation it was an unqualified success.

Then certain elements in the community saw great financial profit in its violation. Others found that they could readily gratify their appetites by breaking the law. After a period of widespread violation the brewers and distillers whose business had been wrecked by prohibition saw that their profits could be regained by repeal. The union of these three forces wiped prohibition from the Constitution with almost incredible ease.

It is a matter of history that President Roosevelt and his political associates were part of the forces that broke down prohibition. I wonder whether they appreciate that the lesson they taught the people in that affair may now be returning to plague them.

Without preliminary public discussion, without any submission of the issue to the people, the President formulated the NRA and imposed it upon the country. Like prohibition it was a radical measure, "an experiment noble in purpose," if I may quote the words of Mr. Hoover on the earlier expedient. But of course it offended a certain part of the business community. It touched their pocket nerve. More than that, it offended the self-esteem of a certain type of employers in that it demanded of them recognition of the right of their employees to combine for protection against unjust conditions. It fixed a minimum wage and maximum hours of work. But it was promulgated at a dark hour in our industrial life, and was urged by forceful speakers as a patriotic duty imposed on the business community. For a time it was accepted in good faith.

* * *

Has that good faith continued? That is the question which is troubling the Administration now. From all over the country come reports of violations or evasions of the NRA code. The minimum wage offered as a boon to labor has been seized upon by many employers for their own profit and made the maximum wage—a condition which wise friends of labor foresaw when the code was first prepared. The limitations upon the hours of labor are being evaded and as for the right of employees to form labor unions there is only too much evidence that any effort to assert it is in many plants a sure step toward discharge.

I believe that in a great majority of instances the NRA code is being legally observed, but observance must be practically universal if the results sought are to be obtained. The whole theory of the New Deal implies universal coöperation. The chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Designed to check cut-throat competition, a very few evaders can defeat its whole purpose, and unhappily signs multiply that evasions are multiplying.

Unquestionably the Administration has been aware of this peril. Nowadays knowledge of it has spread far beyond official quarters. Such an article as that by George Leighton in the current Harper's Magazine cannot properly be ignored by the Administration. It is probably true that over against its explicit charges of violation with impunity may be set the fact that the NRA codes are in process of amendment, making present enforcement difficult. None the less the growing feeling of apprehension lest widespread evasion result in the defeat of the President's purpose justifies the hope that the Administration will speak frankly and vigorously to reassure the people.

Security Under the Profit System

Excerpts from an Address by George N. Peek before American Farm Bureau Federation

ALL through this land there is constant discussion of the so-called new functions of government, of government plans for this or that, of what the Government is going to do next. What is government? . . . Not some mysterious device handed down from above or dug up from below. It is of our own making. . . . The Federal Government was supposed to intervene only in such matters as could not be settled by the states themselves. The foundation of the whole structure from the first has been a respect for private property rights, and the sacredness of contracts.

There is great apprehension in the minds of many business men today about the relations of government to business. There is grave concern over the expressions of a few ultra-liberals about the Government taking over private business. If you want my opinion—personally, not officially, mind you—I would say that this apprehension is unwarranted. Unless it hustles, the Government has more hay down now than it will get up before it rains.

Legitimate profits have always been regarded in this country as a proper reward for individual initiative, industry, and thrift. I know no substitute for such traits. I am in favor of the profit system; but I am in favor of starting with the farmer.

There is abroad in the land a propaganda of more or less importance for doing away with the profit system. This means no more and no less than doing away with the institutions under which we have all grown up and prospered more or less. I am against the racketeers of high finance as much as I am against the racketeers in the underworld. But the remedy lies not in destroying our institutions. It lies in reaching these racketeers in high places under the laws of our land. If these laws are inadequate, they should be revised and extended so that no guilty man shall escape. I am dead against the malpractices of the so-called monopolies; I say "so-called" to differentiate between "malefactors of great wealth" and the millions of heads of business, large and small, performing a useful service.

Government owes no man a living. But it is the duty of government to intervene on behalf of any man who is prevented from following his ordinary lawful pursuits in an effort to support himself and his family. That is why I have said for a dozen years that it is the duty of the National Government to intervene on behalf of the American farmer, for against the farmer barriers have been set up, and these barriers have resulted in millions of our worthiest people losing their homes and their lands through no fault of their own.

I do not criticize the farmers for protesting at delays in relief from such conditions. . . . I do protest against their methods, because I think they are futile. . . .

The farmer is naturally capitalistic. But he can be driven so far that in desperation he will turn to radicalism, and fight with any weapons he can lay hands on to save his home. Farmers have been close to that point. . . . So close to it that now things have eased a little, and look better, it would be stupid indeed to overlook the lesson that is to be learned from it all.

It is this: You can't build a profit system and leave the foundation out. We tried it and it just about wrecked us all. The masses of the people must be benefited. They must not be made servile to a few overlords. I certainly don't want to be an alarmist; but I do want, with all possible emphasis, in concluding, to say this:

The only possibility of security for the property owners of this country is to have a large majority of our people as property owners, large or small, and to see that they are secure in the ownership of their property. They should not be permitted to lose it through no fault of their own. Upon this promise rests the only security for the nation. When this condition prevails and not until then will farmers realize in full their part in the New Deal.

. . . I have not yet seen the perfect system either for the farmer, for the laborer, or for industry. I feel that fundamental plans should be discussed and understood before adoption; that new methods of social control should be clearly outlined, and that the people as a whole should have the right and duty to make the ultimate decision.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Then and Now

IN 1919 the prohibitionists claimed that their victory represented a majority opinion of the nation. This was not so. Conditions arising out of the hysteria of the World War contributed very materially to the ratification. Today the repealists are just as certain that repeal represents an accurate picture of the national sentiment as relates to prohibition. This is equally untrue. The economic stress of the past three years has had no little effect in bringing about the repeal decision. In such a crisis as we have passed through, people are very much disposed to turn to anything for a change.

We are now confronted with the question of so ordering our laws and our actions as will best serve to place us back on the road in quest of temperance as it relates to liquor. The repeal vote does not give ground for the belief that all thoughts of temperance are to be cast aside any more than did the prohibition vote take liquor out of our national picture.

The extreme wets and the radical drys should be put aside, and the great mass of good citizens of the nation should join together in seeking the best possible methods of control of the sale of liquor.—*Le Roy (N. Y.) Gazette-News.*

Frozen Liquor Laws Defeat Control

THE outstanding lesson from experience in prohibition and liquor control is that legislation dealing with the problem should not be frozen into a constitution. . . .

This is precisely what experience should have taught is a mistake, just as the Eighteenth Amendment was a mistake. Had that amendment been an enabling clause giving Congress power to legislate, the results of the experiment might have been very different. We might have had for a while prohibition or something approaching it, but the Government's hands would not have been tied against correcting errors. It is probable that we now would have something more nearly approaching temperance than is to be expected in the full swing of the pendulum. . . .

If American public opinion is to take any profit from the mistakes made in liquor laws, it ought to be that they are not to be improved by changing one block of ice for another.

The present laws must be changed, and promptly, by amending the state constitution. But let that change be the statement of a principle to guide law makers, not an attempt to legislate in the polling booth, that house built of flaws that invite the big, bad wolf.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*